The Weekly Post.

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THE HORIZON.

I sit on the sands by the sea,
While the tired tides wearily flow,
And the waves seem to whisper to me
Strange truths that I know not, or know:
The lore of past ages they bring,
As they break on the shore at my feet,
And the finite and infinite meet
In the words of the song that they sing:
If the universe be but one,
And the bloom be one with the tree,
Though the day that has been is done,
The thing that has been shall be.

I gaze o'er the watery plain,
Till the heavens drop down to the sea,
And I cry as I gaze thus in vain
At what is not, but seemeth to be:
Ah, local and limited man!
Ever longing to travel through space,
Yet fastened and fixed in one place,
Running forward the length of a span.
Though each part with the whole be one,
Yet men must patiently wait;
Though the day that has been is done,
They must labor both early and late.

Still in vain do we struggle to pass
The horizon that limits our sight;
But darkly to-day through a glass
We see, and soon cometh the night:
And what in the future shall be,
And what in the past may have been,
Ere the sun and the sunlight were seen,
Lie far on the infinite sea;
While the whispering waves sing on:
If the bloom be one with the tree,
Though the day that has been is done,
The thing that has been shall be.

S. Waddington, in Tinsley's Magazine.

A WOMAN'S PRIDE.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

It was a fair, sunny day in August. They were out on the cliffs, fathoms above the sea, at play. She, a dark-eyed, haughty-faced young beauty of thirteen; he, a tall, stalwart boy a year her junior. There was a wide difference in their stations in life. You had only to note the richness of her silken robes, the coarseness and threadbare scantiness of his, to feel assured of that. No gentleman's son wore a blue blouse and a tattered cap like Duke Rutherford's.

The children were gathering mosses from the rocks and chatting gayly together, forgetful of rank or station. They had met often thus for the last six years.

Duke's father was a day-laborer on the estate of Hortense Delmaine's high-bred mother.

The Rutherfords had not always been hirelings. Generations back there were titled noblemen in the family, but political differences had taken the title out of the name; and, early in life, Hugh Rutherford, Duke's father, had emigrated to this country, and married, soon afterward, the blooming daughter of a small farmer. The young couple had nothing but health and true love; and after a few years even this last sweet boon was taken away. Mrs. Rutherford died, and her husband had only his six months old boy to toil for.

No restraint was put upon the intercourse between Duke Rutherford and Hortense Delmaine by the proud lady mother of the young heiress. If she thought of the matter at all, she trusted to the inborn pride of her daughter, and to the cold contempt she had tried so faithfully to imbue her with—contempt of all that was low or ill-bred.

Mrs. Delmaine read her favorite novels, entertained her chosen company, and reigned queen at the Halls and Hortense enjoyed the wild freedom of the cliffs.

The young girl was almost reckless in her daring at times. This afternoon she was in her most dangerous mood. A cluster of purple flowers, growing in a cleft of the rocks below the surface of the cliffs, attracted her attention. She sprang toward them. Duke waved her back.

Before he could prevent her, she had swung herself over the precipice; and resting one foot on a narrow shelf of rocks, her left hand clinging to a frail shrub that had taken root in the sparse earth at the top, with the other she grasped the coveted blossoms.

Duke, white and rigid, stood above her looking down. She shook the flowers above her head. "See! I dare do what a boy trembles seeing done!"

She stopped hastily in the gay, taunting speech she was making. The treacherous rock under her feet crumbled and fell—there was only a little swaying shrub to her back from eternity.

Duke threw himself upon his face, reached over, caught her uplifted hands in his, and drew her up slowly, laboriously—for she was nearly his own weight, and he realized too well how much hung on the result to be hasty or reckless of his strength. He rose to his feet, lifting her up with him. For one moment, breathless and overcome by the thought of what she had escaped, she leaned against him, then turning coldly away she seated herself on a rock.

"Well," she said haughtily. "You have saved my life, I suppose. What is it worth? My mother will——"

She stopped abruptly. Duke's face had grown crimson; his lips were compressed; she understood him, and forebore the insulting speech she was about to make. Her voice was softer when next she spoke, for being proud herself, she respected the pride of others.

"Forgive me, Duke. What shall I give you to show you how grateful I am?" and she began to detach the heavy gold chain she wore at her girdle. He put it back when she offered it.

"Give me the bunch of heliotrope in your hair."

She pulled it out and laid it in his hand.

"Good by, Duke, I am going home, I may not see you again. To-morrow I am going away to Wilbraham to school. Don't you wish you could go to school?"

That night Mr. Rutherford called Duke into his bed-chamber, where he kept his private desk and his meager store of books. He took from an ebony casket a ring set with a diamond *orbitone*.

"There, my son," he said, "is the only thing I have on earth to show that noble blood flows in my veins. That ring belonged to my great grandfather, the Duke of Somerset. It cost five thousand dollars. It will bring readily more than half the sum. I bequeath it to you. Will you keep it to show the world that your ancestors were nobles—or——" He paused and looked eagerly into the face of the boy.

"Or what, father?" Duke's face was eager, hopeful; already he had half divined his father's meaning.

"You love books. I had thought you might desire an education. The proceeds of that ring will defray your expenses at school—maybe through college. But you can keep it if you choose. Which shall it be?"

"Oh, father! knowledge before anything else in this world! What care I if my body starve, so that my soul be fed?"

So it was decided, and a fortnight afterward Duke left Romney and entered the preparatory school at C——.

Six years passed. Duke had been six months in college, and was home on a brief vacation.

Miss Delmaine had just graduated at a fashionable finishing school and returned to the Hall, a wonderously beautiful and accomplished young lady, followed by a train of obsequious admirers.

One still July night she stole away from the revelry of the Hall, and went, as of old, to the cliffs. Duke was there before her, sitting silent in the moonlight, looking out to the sea. He heard her step—perhaps the thrill at his heart told him who was coming. The heliotrope had lain there all these six years. He rose and turned toward her, waiting her pleasure. She might recognize him or not, just as she choose.

She passed him with a haughty glance. He did not flinch, but stood with folded arms—his tall, manly figure outlined against the purple sky, his face lit up by the young moon. A faint flush rose to her white forehead.

"Is it Duke Rutherford?"

"Miss Delmaine! Allow me to welcome you home."

She gave him her hand. After all, old memories held still their sway in her heart.

Some secret audacity moved him to say it. He bent over her and whispered—"I have the heliothrope yet, Hortese."

Her eyes blazed; she snatched her hand from his as if his touch stung her. "Remember to whom you are speaking!" she said, sharply.

"I do remember."

"I have other business than listening to the silly talk of a love-sick boy. So good-night."

* * * * * * *

Six years passed again. Duke Rutherford had a name in the land. On his graduation he had studied law, been admitted to the bar in due time, and after two years' successful practice his talent had won him the appointment of Judge for the district.

One day, late in November, he found himself on board an ocean steamer, bound to New York. He had been on a business tour to Europe, and was returning home. There was a gay party of ladies and gentleman among the passengers, wealthy aristocrats who had been "doing" the wonders of the old land.

The second day of the voyage they were all on deck at sunset—promenading, laughing, chatting—enjoying the fresh breezes. Duke was there also. He met Hortense Delmaine face to face—a proud, beautiful woman now. Her youth had not made false prophesies of the glory of her womanhood. He had heard of her fame in the gay Parisian capital; and, looking at her now, he was free to confess that she had not worn undeserved laurels.

She was leaning on the arm of a tall, Spanish-looking man; but, though she smiled at his soft nothings, she was gazing out, over and beyond him and his range of thought, to the sea stretching so darkly blue and boundless to meet the twilight glory.

Duke Rutherford stopped before her just as she disengaged herself from her companion.

"It is the same old ocean upon which we used to look from the cliffs, Miss Delmaine," he said quietly.

She was leaning over the side of the vessel, looking down at the water. She lifted her eyes, shuddered slightly, and drew up her shawl. Duke assisted her.

"Mr. Rutherford, you turn up once in six years, it seems."

He smiled to himself. So she remembered how long it was since she had seen him!

"It is like going back to my lost boyhood to see you, Miss Delmaine. I——"

He did not finish the sentence. Her late companion approached, and drew her arm within his. She mentioned the gentleman's names to each other—"Mr. Trevanon, Mr. Rutherford." They bowed coldly.

Afterward, Miss Delmaine and Duke never met alone; sometimes surrounded by her friends she came upon him, and acknowledged him by a distant bow—but there was nothing more between them.

The voyage was drawing to a close. They were nearing the harbor. A great storm arose; the vessel was driven out of her track, and drifted down to the capes. One dark direfu night, in spite of skill and frenzied effort, the ships truck the rocks of a lee shore and parted!

A little moment to realize the dreaded horror of their situation, only, was left those on board. Miss Delmaine, pale, but calm, was holding the arm of Mr. Trevanon; her friends, shrieking and terrified, stood near. She was not looking at the threatening destruction before her, but over her shoulder with a hungry, wistful something in her eyes, as if she forgo' what she saw not. The expression died out as Duke Rutherford appeared; for an instant their eyes met!

Then!—the ship lurched violently—there was a dull plunge, a wild shriek of agony, and the water swarmed with struggling human beings. The world had grown dark to Hortense, but she felt herself borne up by some power beyond her own strength—upward and onward through the billows, till her feet touched the firm shore of the cape. Then, into the light and warmth of a fisher's cottage, and when they had laid her down on the rude settle she opened her eyes, and saw—Duke Rutherford

"You saved me?" she asked.

"I had that honor."

The door opened and Mr. Trevanon appeared. Whatever Hortense might have said by way of thanks was checked by his entrance, and directly afterward Duke went out. Three weeks passed before they met again, and then it was in the old place on the cliffs, at Romney.

Mrs. Delmaine was dead; Hortense had been to visit her grave, and on her return, sat, for a moment, on the gray, familiar rock to look out on the wintry sea. Her eyes were still wet; she had been weeping over the dead.

Duke found her thus, and seating himself beside her, drew her head down on his shoulder.

"Hortense," he said, "I love you. I defy your contempt I dare repeat it to you. I love you!"

For a moment it seemed to him that she clung to him, then cast him away, and rose to her feet. And when she spoke, her voice was cold and unmoved. "On New Year's eve I am to be married to Eugene Trevanon."

Duke started up—seemed about to make some impetuous speech, checked himself, bowed and left her.

And she threw herself down where he had stood, moaning out—"Oh! pride! pride! it will be my death!"

. . . It is the last day of the old year.

Duke Rutherford, a stern and gloomy man, was about to bid adieu to his native land for a long season.

Almost unconsciously, he turned his steps toward Delmaine Hall. It rose up, a gloomy, massive pile, lighted only by the red firelight, at a single window. To-morrow night, it would blaze with the lamps lit to shine upon her bridal.

He paused to turn back, but something led him on. Through the deserted gardens, up to the broad door, which stood ajar. All was quiet within. The guests were in bed. Only some tardy servant was up—it would do no harm to glance within.

He stepped to the door of the room where he had seen the light, and pushed it softly open. He saw no one. Still he went on, and sat down in a great lounging chair before the warm blaze.

Some one rose up from a sofa at the other end of the fire place. He started up, an apology on his lips for his audacious intrusion. She—it was Hortense—clad, not in bridal robes, but in sable vestments, and destitute of ornament, came toward him, looked up into his eyes, and let her white hand rest upon his shoulders. "Duke," she said at last, her eyelids drooping, her cheeks crimson, "have I offended past forgiveness?"

He did not answer. Only looked at her. She went on persistently. "I will let the truth speak, Duke Rutherford. I love you! I have loved you all along! But pride came nigh to being my ruin! Thank God! at last, I have clean hands and a pure heart! I have dismissed Eugene Trevanon, and true to myself, true to you, I cast aside all womanly modesty and shame, and tell you that I love you!"

"Hortense," he said, "is this thing true? Are you done with that man?"

"I have done with him," she said softly.

He gathered her into his arms. "And whose are you now?"

"Yours, if you will take me."

And Duke Rutherford did not sail for Europe, which was sensible.

A QUEER PARISIAN.

The following is from "Taine's Notes on Paris": "What will they (the Parisian women) not do for a dress? There is in Paris an old photographer quite the fashion some five years ago. This man understood the art of notoriety and the display of his ware. He had a shop furnished in the fashion, with Sevres vases, and old illustrated books in full calf binding, tastefully arranged. By degrees the mania seized him; he became a collector, bought old Sevres, rare books; he kept his carriage, drove to the Bois, went to his shop in his equipage, spent his money royally, protests, disasters, failures; seven per cent to the creditors. His wife, formerly a milliner, set up a small dress-making establishment. He gives advice, the tide of fashion sets in; they take a first story in the boulevard. To-day he again drives his carriage, and the women do all sorts of mean things to be dressed by him. This little dry, dark, nervous creature, who looks like a dwarf burned in the fire, receives them in his loose velvet coat, proudly stretched out on his divan, a cigar in his mouth. He says to them: "Walk, turn around; well, come back in a week. I will compose a suitable toilette for you." It is not they who choose, it is he; they are only too happy—and to be served by himself a personal introduction is necessary. Mme. Francisque B., a lady of the best society, an elegant woman, went to him last month to order a dress. "Madame, by whom are you presented to me?" "What do you mean?" "I mean that I dress no one who is not presented to me." She left flashing with indignation. Others remaining, said, "Let him be as rude as he likes, provided he dresses me." After all, the tiptop go to him. Some of these, his favorites, visit him for inspection before going to balls. He gives little tea parties at 10 o'clock. To those who express their surprise he replies; "I am a great artist; I have Delacroix's feeling for color, and I compose." If you lose your patience with his exactions, "Sir, in every artist there is something of the Napoleon. When M. Ingres was painting the Duchess of A——, he wrote to her one morning, 'Mme., I must see you this evening at the theater in white, with a rose in the middle of your head-dress.' The Duchess countermanded her invitations, put on the dress, sent out for the head-dress, and went to the theater. Art is divine; the bourgeois are made to take our orders."

A WONDERFUL escape from drowning occurred some days ago at Booneville, Mo. A schoolboy bathing in a swift stream got beyond his depth, and apparently sank for the last time. The swift current, however, drifted him a few rods down the stream, where, in his final struggles on the bottom, he caught in his hands a large fishing-line set by a negro to catch catfish. The owner of the line immediately pulled it in, and with it the lad, who, after protracted efforts, was resuscitated.

VOYAGERS.

We are floating on the river of time,
Voyagers together we noiselessly glide,
Drifting away to that beautiful clime
Eye hath not seen, on the other side,
Yesterday saw us step down from the shore
Into our barks at the dawn of the day—
For none the glad light of the morning will stay.

We are midway out on the river of time,
And drift with the tide that we cannot resist;
It is sweeping us on to an ultimate clime
That is hid from our vision in far folded mist:
Manhood has stamped its stern seal on our brow,
Life like a swift panorama moves by,
Sunshine and shadows are o'er us now;
Is it life, or pale death, in that westering sky?

We have almost crossed o'er the river of time,
The wind and the billows have left us a wreck;
What steals from yon mist, like some angel-wrought chime?
May we still look with cour age and hope from the deck?
Aged and silent and gray we have grown,
Battered our barks, our sails they are riven,
Yet we feel we are coming to friends we have known
When we entered the gateway of death and of heaven.
—Hartford Times.

ANIMAL WONDERS.

In each grain of grand there are marvels; in every drop of water a world. In the great spectacle called nature, every being has its marked place and distinct role; and in the great drama called Life there presides a law as harmonious as that which rules the movement of the stars! Each hour removes by death myriads of existences, and each hour produces legions of new lives. The highest as well as the lowest created organism consumes carbon and water to support life and its duties, and it is not uninteresting to glance at the food, the habits and the ways and means peculiar to some of the inferior animals. From their petrified ejections, we know that such fossilized reptiles as the plesiosaurus, etc., are and may some day be able to discover the fish crustacea they hunted down.

Animals when not living by their own respectable efforts are either parasites or dependents; many would seem to have positive trades, or are connected with branches of industry. There are miners, masons, carpenters, paper manufacturers and weavers, lace-makers even, all working first for themselves, and next to propagate their kind. The miners dig into the earth, from natural arches and supports, and remove the useless soil; such as the mole, the chinchilla of Peru, the badger, the lion, ant as well as certain worms and molluses. The masons build huts and places according to all the rules of architecture, as the bees and tropical ants; there are fish that construct boats the waves never can upset, and Agassiz has drawn attention to a fish which builds its nest on the floating seaweed in the middle of the ocean and deposits there in its eggs.

Spiders are weavers as well as lace makers; one species constructs a diving bell, another a palace of lace. When the astronomer has need of the most delicate thread for his telescope, he applies to a tinny spider. When the naturalist desires to test his microscope, he selects a certain shell of a sea insect, so small that several millions of them in water could not be visible to the naked eye, and yet no microscope has been sufficiently powerful to reveal the beautiful variegated designs, on the atomic shells! Aristotle remarked, and he has since been corroborated, that a variety of plover enters the crocodile's mouth, and picks the remnants of food off the animal's tongue and from between its teeth. This living toothpick is necessary, as the tongue of the crocodile is not mobile.

The Mexican owl, when enjoying a siesta, puts itself under the guard of a kind of rat, that gives the alarm on the approach of danger. Parasites are everywhere, depend on no peculiar condition of the body, and are as abundant in persons of the most robust as of the most debilitated health. They are at home in the muscles, in the heart in the ventricles of the brain, in the ball of the eye. They are generally either in the form of a leaf or a ribbon, and are not necessarily, as was once supposed, confined to a special animal. The parasites of fish have been detected living in the intestines of birds; and there are some that, for the purpose of developing, must pass into the economy of a second animal.

BURANO LACE-WORK.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Some interesting information with regard to Burano lace-work is given in Consul Smallwood's commercial report on Venice for last year, lately issued. The neighboring small island of Burano was in bygone times celebrated for its lace-work, which, when its importation was prohibited in France, induced the great Colbert to enforce the expatriation of a few lace-workers to introduce their lace-point in French manufacture, and hence originated the 'point d'Alencon.' An aged woman, the last of her craft who had survived the manufacture, but remembered and still worked at the Burano lace, was found. Through the indefatigable energies of two patrician ladies, the Princess Giovanelli and the Countess Marcello, distinguished for their exertions for the benefit of their country women a school was soon formed; sixty-seven hands were engaged, but only ten at a time could receive tuition, owing to the infirm state of this old woman. Some hundreds girls are now waiting to be admitted to the school for the needed instruction. The immediate demand upon the first specimens was extraordinary. The cost, which is actually about 100 francs per metre of the width of about 12 centimetres, is considered to be under its value. It takes 150 days of five working hours per diem to produce a single metre by one workwoman, her pay being 50 centimes, about 5 pence, per diem. The 'gros point de Venise' is also to be revived at Burano. The distinguished engineer Dr. Fambri (six years deputy to the Italian Parliament has published the following estimate of the labor of manufacture of one metre of this lace of a quality never surpassed in ancient times, namely, 1, three months' wages of one hand for the network; 2, one month's wages of one hand for the flowers; 3, an extra month's wages for the ornamental border. Dr. Fambri suggests that 'this industry should be developed, were it only to save the secret of the art, as no kind of manufacture exists more capable of giving sustenance to thousands with a merely nominal capital.' It is to be regretted that women in England, pending their attainment of their political and other rights, do not pay more attention to industries of this nature, and thus acquire not only that independence but also that sustenance of which too many of them so much stand in need."

VINNIE REAM'S GIRLHOOD.

[Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

This bewildering young moulder of graven images is a Kansas girl. The paternal Ream was for many years a resident of this State, where he followed the advocation of hotel-keeping. He operated first in the Shawnee House, Leavenworth, and afterward in the Eldridge House at Wyandotte. The patrons of these hotels and citizens of the towns named recall the Vinnie Ream of those days as a pert, plump little body, with remarkably bright eyes and a "handy" way of waiting upon the guests at table; and it is related that when the family made the journey from Leavenworth to Wyandotte she drove the cow, walking the whole distance barefooted to save her only pair of shoes. Nobody who knew her in this sylvan era of her girlhood is able to recall a single sign in her looks or her actions of a bent for chiselling statues. And yet it is fair to suppose that the "divine afflatus" had at least a whispering lodgment in her mind even then, if we are to accept the flattering estimate which her friends put upon her work as an artist. If she ever "sculped" anything in Kansas except biscuits and butter-rolls, there is no record or remembrance of it; nor is it known here how and when she first commenced her working of miracles in stone. She had but little education and no art training when she left Kansas; and to people thereabouts she is herself a greater wonder than all her statues. It seems nearly impossible to credit the fact that a girl who only a few years ago was washing dishes in a frontier boarding house should now be winning world-wide attention in a sphere which is supposed to demand the highest and subtlest genius. Putting aside the question of the real value of her work as an artist, the fact of her success as a woman, her triumph over obstacles which few men find it impossible to surmount, is not without signal claim to general and praiseful recognition. If success be the true test of merit her title to fame is above dispute.

CHURCH MUSIC.

[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

A yellow cat has been making his home in the Methodist church at Austin. Last Sunday he took a position on the big pedal bass of the church organ. He was enjoying a comfortable nap when the services opened, and when the organist came down on the pedal bass that cat went up into the body of the church like a rocket. He lit on the back of a pew in the centre of the church, and, with an unearthly howl, he humped himself and proceeded to claw the stuffin' out of an adjacent waterfall. With frantic recklessness the lady, thinking no doubt the devil was after her turned a complete somerset out of the pew and landed on the other side of the aisle. A general stampede was only prevented by the escape of the cat out of a door near the pulpit.

WASHINGTON'S WHITE HORSES.

According to G. W. P. Curtis' recollections, the grooming of Washington's white horses was something surprising. The night before the horses were expected to be ridden they were covered entirely over with a paste, of which whiting was the principal component part; then the animals were swathed in body-clothes, and left to sleep upon clean straw. In the morning the composition had become hard, was well rubbed in, and brushed, which process gave to the coats a beautiful glossy and satin-like appearance. The hoofs were then blacked and polished, the mouth washed, teeth picked and cleaned, and the leopard-skin housings being properly adjusted, the white chargers were led out for service.

PARROT TALK.

[Sacramento Union.]

On the up train from San Francisco a day or two ago was a passenger who had with him a cage containing a parrot. Shortly after leaving Oakland a newsboy came through the car announcing, "San Francisco papers!" Here's your morning papers!" &c., when he was unexpectedly interrupted by the parrot, which ejaculated, "Oh, give us a rest!" Under the rules of the company the parrot was presently removed from the passenger coach to the baggage car. The baggageman was busily engaged sorting out his baggage and putting it just where he wanted it. The confusion, added to the noise and jolting of the train, was too much for the bird, and he cried out, to the astonishment of the baggageman, "Where in——am I?"

YOUNG AMERICA.

[Liberal Christain.]

A little girl and boy, three or four years old, were playing on the ice when sis fell down and commenced to cry. Bub ran up and soothingly lisped: "Don't cry! Thwear Thwear! Thay damn!"

A FATHER in Iowa recently gave his daughter a lead mine as a bridal present.

[For The Post.]

IN MEMORIAM.

Child, we watched your life-tide flowing
Till you sank in endless rest.
Death the reaper saw you growing,
Near the flowers he loved the best;
With his hand he plucked your sweetness,
Left us but a memory dear,
To reward our love's completeness
Through each lonely future year.

Earth holds for us many treasures:
Idols that we hold apart.
Whilst our being truly measures
How they bless the human heart.
One by one the links are shattered
One by one our loved are gone,
Till the fragments round us scattered,
Show the light of Heaven thereon.

It is best we say 'though weeping
At each bitter saddened loss,
Earth holds nothing for its keeping
But a pain and heavy cross.
Heaven gives love and joy and pity:
Children there the brightest are;
You from that celestial city
Wait to welcome us afar.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

USES FOR SWEET CORN ON THE FARM.

A correspondent writes: The finest fodder is raised from mammoth sweet corn sown for that purpose, it being of large growth and suckering freely on good soil. If to be fed during short pasturage in summer it should be wilted at least twenty-four hours before feeding. If for winter use it should be well cured before storing, as it contains so much sugar that it heats quickly. Our practice has been to wilt it two days, turning it on the second day, and then set it up in large stocks and there let it stand till wanted, load by load. We find it the best and cheapest feed, and on our rich garden lands as profitable as most of our vegetable crops. We sow in furrows three feet apart, eight or ten kernels to a foot in length. After one or two workings the shade covers the ground. It can be cut with a bush hook, or what is better, with a stout reaper, and left in bundles, if you have two smart men to remove them "lively." Some of our largest pork raisers also grow largely of the earlier sorts to begin laying on fat before the dent corn is ready. It is especially serviceable where clover does not flourish, so as to furnish summer hog feed. As soon as it is fairly in the milk they begin to feed, cutting up from near the ground. Scarcely a butt is left, while of field corn much of the stock is refused by the hogs. By the time the early sorts are fed out the large evergreen sorts are ready. This feed induces excellent thrift, prepares hogs nicely for profitable feeding of the main crop, and brings on earlier pork and more of it. I have never known any one to be dissatisfied with the result of the practice.

TANSY FOR BOTS IN HORSES.

A Washington Review and Examiner correspondent of the department of agriculture says: It appears from remarks of different writers that none known of any certain remedy; I know of a remedy, that is safe and certain, discovered in the following way: About thirty years ago a friend lost by bots a very fine horse. He took from the stomach of the dead horse about a gill of bots and brought them to my office to experiment upon. He made preparations of every remedy he had heard of, and put some of them into each. Most had no effect, a few affected them slightly, but sage tea more than anything else; that killed in fifteen hours. He concluded he could kill them by putting into nitric acid, but it had no more effect upon them than water; the third day they were as lively as when put in. A bunch of tansy was growing by my office. He took a handful of that, bruised it, added a little water, squeezed out the juice, and put some in; they were dead in one minute. Since then I have had it given to every horse I have seen affected with bots, and have never known it to fail giving entire relief. My friend had another horse affected with bots, several years later. He gave him the tansy in the morning and a dose of salts in the evening; the next morning he took up from the excretions three half-pints of bots.

CARE OF HORSES IN SPRING.

A subscriber, Licking county, Ohio, writes: I was always taught to keep horses up, in the spring, on dry feed, until the spring work was done, for fear they would not eat their feed if turned out, and would therefore fall off in flesh. But for the last four years, when we began work in the spring, I have given my horses a run of an hour or more every day, even when the grass was well started, and have found that they feel in better flesh, than under the old rule. The grass keeps the bowels open, and the rolling is the natural method of currying. I keep two horses only—combined weight, 2,150 pounds—yet they do all the work on a farm of 150 acres.—[Ohio Farmer.

A NEGRO BAPTISM.

A lady traveling up the Mississippi writes as follows: We awoke at Memphis yesterday. On the levee, near the water, a tent was erected, and we soon learned that some negro converts were to be baptized. Presently a whole throng of gayly dressed people came through the high banks of earth—some carriages even appeared—and the shore, with the adjoining woodpiles, was soon covered. Three ministers entered the water up to their waists, while the people sang "Hark! from the tombs." Then the converts began to step down. A man would hold each hand, and the minister would duck them backwards. One woman kicked so that assistance had to be called. The water instead of sobering them, generally had the opposite effect. Two men would hold them around the waist to get them on shore, while they yelled, beat the brethren with their arms and kicked right lustily. When the shore was reached they would jump about as though they were playing hop-scotch, and throw their hands about like wind-mill sails. Two got a second ducking by this emotional exercise and one ducked the two deacons.

DYING WORDS.

"It is well."—Washington.
"I must sleep now."—Byron.
"Kiss me, Hardy."—Nelson.
"Head of the army."—Napoleon.
"Don't give up the ship."—Lawrence.
"Let the light enter."—Goethe.
"Into thy hands, O Lord."—Tasso.
"Independence forever."—Adams.
"The artery ceased to beat."—Haller.
"Is this your fidelity?"—Nero.
"God preserve the Emperor."—Haydn.
"This is the last of earth."—J. Q. Adams!
"Give Dayroles a chair."—Lord Chesterfield.
"A dying man does nothing well."—Franklin.
"Let not poor Nelly starve."—Charles II.
"What! is there no bribing death?"—Cardinal Reaufort.
"All my possessions for a moment of time."—Queen Elizabeth.
"It matters little how the head lieth."—Sir Water Raleigh.
"Clasp my hand, my dear friend; I die."—Alfieri.
"I feel as if I were to be myself again."—Sir Walter Scott.
"Let me die to the sound of delicious music."—Mirabeau.

THE BEGGARS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Beggars, says the Pall Mall Gazette, appear to thrive in Constantinople. One of them the other day, who is known by the title of the "district chief of beggars," made a complaint at the Pera police court that he had been robbed of much valuable property. The list of articles he had lost included a gold chain, three gold watches, two pairs of earrings, four rings, and five silver spoons; the whole being valued at about two hundred pounds. On being questioned as to how he had become possessed of so much treasure, he explained that having saved up some money, he had of late taken to lending sums to his colleagues and subordinates in the trade, who gave him security in the form of jewelry. Inquiries were at once set on foot by the police, and fortunately the whole of the stolen jewelry was discovered and returned to the poor mendicant.

VARIETIES.

THE High School girls of Milford, Mass. have agreed to attend commencement in their every-day dresses.

IT is reported that two modern languages, the Chinese and Arabian, are to be added to the list of normal school studies in Boston.

THE military powers of Europe have 20,000,000 horses ready to do battle, and the next war will be fought on horseback.

HER two sons, aged respectively 90 and 100 years, recently attended the funeral of their mother, aged 132 years, at Acapulco, Mexico.

A TRAVELER called for mint sauce at a hotel the other day, and the waiter said they had none, adding, "Our cook makes all the mince into pies, not sauce."

THE popular song at Atchison, since the surreptitious departure of Postmaster Williams with $2,000 of other people's money, is, "O, Willie, we have missed you."

A LARGE number of cannon balls, knives and bayonets were plowed up in West Chester county, New York, recently, which are supposed to have been in the ground for nearly 100 years.

IN Christian county, Ky., a few days ago, a lady was stunned by a bolt of lightning which was afterwards found to have melted the knitting needles which she was holding in her hand.

A FRENCHMAN fishing in the Merrimack River, at Hooksett, Me., a few days since, caught a lake eel six feet long and fifteen inches in circumference, which weighed thirty-five pounds.

A WATER famine is feared in Berks county, Pa. The streams and wells are dry in many places, and farmers are compelled to haul or carry water for their live stock and for household purposes.

"MY dear," said a husband, in startled tones, after waking his wife in the middle of the night, "I have swallowed a dose of strychnine!" "Well, then, do for goodness sake lie still, or it might come up."

A WIDOW, being cautioned by her minister about flirting, said she knew it was wrong for maidens and wives to flirt, but the Bible was her authority. It said "widow's mite." She was flirting awfully at last accounts.

A RATTLESNAKE with thirty-one rattles was killed a fortnight ago on the Kewean River, in Tulare county, California. It measured thirteen feet in length, and is said to have been the largest rattlesnake ever killed on the California coast.

A REMARKABLE landslip has just occurred at Konigshutte, near Kattowitz, Bohemia. The strata lying between the Krug and Erbreich coal-pit shafts fell in with a tremendous crash on the works beneath, to the depth of five hundred feet beneath the surface, and over an area of ten acres. Fortunately no lives were lost, as it was Sunday and no one was in the mine.

Two murderers, about to be hanged in Atlanta, have petitioned the hangman as follows: Captain Anderson, sheriff: "It is our Request that you would be So Kind as to let the following ministers accompany us to the place of execution, that it will be the las chanse for us to hear the word of God sound in our years: Seaborn Lee, Frank Quaries, Jary Jones, Finch and Bager, and Mister Willey Grant. This is a great request that we ask of the kind officers of this prison, as it is our time to depart this lif, and hoping to meet you all in heavin, and may sweet gardin angils gide you safely home to heavin is the fond Request of your humble Servants."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 1 , 1875.

THE coinage of copper cannot be profitable for it is an actual fact that the government has not made a half cent since 1857.

THE British authorities have ordered an official inquiry into the circumstances connected with the recent wreck of the German steamship Schiller.

THE Sunday Leader takes the correct view of the recent libel case for which we feel obliged. The Evening Chronicle is also clear upon the rights of the press.

NO better appointment could have been made than that of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., of this city, now of New York, as one of the commission to report upon the present and future water supply of Philadelphia.

THE vindictive and enormous damages allowed by the jury in the Moore libel case, excited the most profound surprise to everybody on Saturday, and was the general topic of conversation. The sympathy extended on the part of the press and the public we appreciate and cannot forget.

A PHOTOGRAPHER with an eye to to business is engaged in hunting up the jurors in the Moore libel case. If he succeeds and exposes them for sale, it will be just grounds for a libel case for each one, laying their damages at twenty thousand dollars. We advise the artist to forbear.

THE celebration of the Centennial of Bunker Hill leaves just fifty-two marked Revolutionary events to be celebrated. Of couase the event of all others will be the 4th of July, 1876. A fitting finale to the celebration of our Centennial period will be the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown six years hence.

THE chances are that Mr. Beach will speak as long as Mr. Evarts, in the scandal case. He has now had the floor for three days, and has hardly entered on the real work of his argument. He is undoubtedly making strong points, but his attack on the juror Carpenter indicates he is working for a divided and disagreeing jury, rather than in any hope for the hundred thousand dollars' damages, for which Theodore asks Henry Ward's check.

THE headquarters of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is to be removed to Louisville, Ky., in a few weeks. There are about 23,500 Grangers in the United States, with a membership of 1,500,000; a tolerably strong voting power. Indirna leads in membership, and Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Kentucky follow in the order named. The total receipts of the Granges last year reached nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

IN the chief grain producing countries of Europe the present appearance of the growing crops is exceeding unpromising. In Hungary, as well as in the south of Russia, from whence Western Europe draws a large share of its cereals, the winter was very protracted and severe, and the season is exceptionally backward, having suffered much also by a rather dry spring. The estimates are all for much less than an average middling harvest. In France the season has been far more favorable, and the prospects are for an increase in the total. In some parts of England the reports are quite encouraging, while in others they are less so. But both these countries, even with a full harvest, never produce enough for home consumption, and of late years Germany, which formerly was a large grain exporting country, has turned its attention more to manufacturing, being now a heavy importer of bread stuffs. If the situation as to the crops in Eastern Europe does not change, the deficiency will have to be supplied principally from the United States, and here, in spite of all the croaking of speculators, hopes for a good harvest have grown very much brighter than they were a month ago. This is shown by the fall in the price of wheat out West and an increased demand for export.

TREASURER SPINNER will not be allowed to depart from his office without suffering one of the deepest humiliations possible to a man in an exalted station. Forty-seven thousand dollars have been abstracted from the treasury by some one who has had access to the cash room, whether a clerk or a visitor, probably no one except the thief himself now knows. Before Mr. New takes charge of the treasury, the money must be gone over bill by bill to ascertain if it is all present and accounted for. It may be that when the count is made, other deficits may be discovered. A correspondent of the Chicago Times says:

That nothing is easier than to rob the treasury. In the first place clerks are appointed by political influence, and not because they are honest and efficient. Their work is necessarily loosely done, and the temptation which is ever present, coupled with the lack of system without which no private bank would attempt to do business, is totally demoralizing. Packages of money are made up to be sent abroad, and the numbers of the bills are not retained. By this omission it becomes impossible to trace a theft when one has been committed. Mr. New has a difficult task before him. The treasury is evidently in rather bad shape, and a sweeping reform is absolutely demanded.

THE POST LIBEL SUIT.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, the jury in the libel suit of Moore against the proprietors of THE POST, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of ten thousand dollars damages. Our friends at a distance, who have followed the full and impartial reports of the trial printed in our columns, will form their own opinion as to the justice of the verdict. Here at home where the parties to the action are known, as well as the provocation, unprecedented in political warfare, that made the alleged libel a matter of the highest duty, there is but one opinion as to the finding of the jury, and this is that the verdict is unreasonable and excessive, and a burlesque on the plainest principles of justice and common sense. It was as much a surprise to the plaintiff and his attorney as it was to the defendants and their counsel, and citizens generally.

During the trial we refrained from comments, nor do we now propose to enter upon the inviting field of discussing this remarkable verdict almost forced upon the political journalist. It will be time enough for that when the issue shall have been finally determined.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT —RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

While we think it is demonstrable that we cannot secure the re-instatement of the fundamental principles of sound government, save through the supremacy of the Democratic party, it would be foolish to seek to disguise from ourselves and others the magnitude of the undertaking. Its necessity has become obvious to the majority of our citizens, although all may not agree as to the best method of obtaining this great desideratum. No one denies that the existence of two great opposing parties in a free government, is a political necessity. It seems that men are so constituted that they have decided tendencies; which, at some time or other, carry them into communion with one or the other of these parties. There are of course exceptional men—men who by nature are indisposed to link themselves with either of these organizations; and there are men who are naturally disinclined to take part in public party movements of any kind; but apart from these exceptional instances, the bulk of American citizens, swayed by various motives and considerations, range themselves with one or the other of the great political parties, which, under many changing names, have always continued to divide the body politic. The superficial looker on is apt to assume that this party division is merely a line between those who are in, and those who are out of power; and it is certainly true that only too many individuals give the subject little other thought. There are mercenary men in all parties. A political connection with this or that party, cannot change the inherent, individual character, excepting so far as education, habit, and association, may alter the outward exhibition of it. The majority of our citizens naturally connect themselves with this or that party, in the first instance through early education and association, many of whom in after life change their party fealty from an endless variety of causes; but this original bias, and these succeeding changes, may go on, while the bottom rock principles of the two parties remain undisturbed.

It would be indeed a melancholy source of reflection if the only cement which binds men together in good faith as partizans, were the gains and honors to be acquired by office. Great parties, in a free government, have a higher mission than this. It is their duty to see to it that any party which may happen to be in control of the government, does its duty fairly to the country, and experience has shown that the longer a party remains in power, especially if its representative majority be large, the more corrupt it becomes. This is applicable to all parties. There is, however, one vital, all pervading, fundamental difference between the two great parties in the United States, which has existed since the formation of the government, and which still exists. It has been kept up at different times under various names. Tory and Whig; Federal and Democrat; Whig and Locofoco; Radical and Democrat; Republican and Democrat; &c. &c. Names are of little account in themselves; but under these different party designations, certain principles have been supported, differing essentially.

The leading, and it may be regarded as the permanent distinction between the two great parties, consists in something besides the filling of the public offices; although that, necessarily, is an important matter. It rests upon the views they respectively entertain of the powers and duties of the government; so that if this line of demarcation could be withdrawn, parties would indeed degenerate into mere scrambles for loaves and fishes, and into the lowest conduct; but it cannot be withdrawn. It may be overslaughed, or partially forgotten; an opposition party in the minority may be pressed down by a dominant political power into the very dust, till the life is almost crushed out of it, yet still the leaven remains which shall again leaven the whole lump. It is as old as society, and does not admit of extirpation, any more than human nature itself. It is like truth; and "truth crushed to earth will rise again." In homely phrase, it is among men the love of fair play. One party in the United States tends to abstract political power from the many, and retain it in the hands of the few; the other party seeks to hold the political power as closely as possible among all the people. At the present time, and for fifteen years past, the former party has been known as the Radical, Radical-Republican, and Republican,—and the latter as the Democratic. The former has been in unchecked power, and the latter has been almost denied a hearing in the councils of the nation; and when heard, its warnings and suggestions have been unheeded. During this long period, more and more political power has been gradually taken from the people, and deposited with and exercised by officeholders; till now we have the most anomalous government on the face of the globe. It will be incredible, if it were not true, that instead of a simple economical, Democratic government, we now have one of the most complex and costly kind, grievious to our people to keep up, and which is only maintained through enormous taxation. And all this has been brought about by the Republican party, in putting into practice the principles which have heretofore guided, and which will always guide those who entertain similar political views. It may be said, without the fear of successful contradition, that it is utterly impossible that such a state of public affairs as we now see could ever have originated or have been inaugurated under a Democratic administration.

This being so, the vital distinction between Radical Republicanism and Democracy, becomes apparent. The people are obliged to protect themselves against encroachments upon their rights, when they can. For years it has not been in their power to do it, because their rulers! (Think of the word, in this Republic) have hedged themselves about with cunningly contrived enactments to prevent it. Now, once more, the people have an opportunity of resuming the control of their own; and this is to be done through the working of the Democratic party. It is a Herculean task; inasmuch as the obstructions in the way of proper reform, are the accumulation of years of lawless legislation and Presidential misrule. The duty of the Democratic party is to correct the gigantic evils which now encompass our people.

WHAT MUST PITTSBURGH DO?

While the members of the Society of Civil Engineers, gathered from all parts of the Union, who have honored us for some days by their presence among us, have embraced the opportunity of seeing as much of our present condition as their limited time would allow, and while their attention has been called to our earlier days when this spot was almost a primeval forest, we would in parting with these representative men like to say a few words respecting our future.

Our main lines of railroads may be regarded as completed, or very nearly so, into our city, although some of them are to be extended, and all of them are gradually taking in additional railroad feeders, designed to bring in fresh trade by the main lines, to develope more minutely our interior resources, and to attract business to Pittsburgh. These will be continually improving, and thus augmenting the facilities for accommodating the growing trade and manufactures of this great workshop; but important as these railroad facilities undoubtedly are, Pittsburgh cannot rest upon them alone, without losing her distinctive position among the cities of the world. Take away the Ohio river and its navigation, connecting Pittsburgh by sixteen thousand miles of navigable waters with half a continent, and she would be nothing more than an inland town on a railroad highway between some great commercial cities. An important manufacturing point she might remain, on account of the cheapness and superior quality of her coal; though even this advantage may be materially reduced, by the use of natural gas, and the discovery of good coal in other localites.

The Ohio river, in its comparatively unimproved state, was originally the only outlet for the manufacturers of Pittsburgh westward and southward. It was the Ohio river that laid the foundation of our city. Other facilities, in the shape of railroads, have largely increased the business, which now yearly demands a larger and larger area for its proper distribution and consumption. Other cities, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis and Memphis, situated upon the same grand water system are competitors for the same markets, which appear to augment in proposition with every new facility added.

Some of these cities on the lower waters enjoy certain advantages from their proximity to the western and southern markets; but they are so much the farther from the eastern cities; and are not so abundantly and ecouomically supplied with fuel. Nevertheless, they are powerful competitors. We men of Pittsburgh could not if we would, and would not if we could, cut off any of the advantages conferred by nature, or acquired by good management, on the part of our sister cities. This is not what we want. All that we need is proper practicable improvements of the navigation of the Ohio river, so that instead of confining our river business to a few months of spasmodic and irregular freshet periods we should have regular navigation all the year round, excepting when obstructed by hard freezing; during which period our only reliance would of course be the railroads.

The United States Government has made a beginning in the right direction by ordering the construction of the first lock and dam on the Ohio river, and if these are properly located and planned we may look for some good results in the near future.

It is quite obvious that the building of one lock and dam cannot make any vital change in the immediate business. Although our harbor may be essentially improved by having deeper water at all times. The chief point sought as we understand it, is to establish the practicability of constructing and maintaining a lock and a dam of a peculiar character in the Ohio river, which will accommodating the trade during the low water periods will also accommodate it during the high and the immediate stages. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, who has been for some years and is now in charge of the improvement of the Ohio, recommended to the Engineering Department in Washington the general plan which had been previously submitted by Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, formerly in charge as U. S. Civil Engineer; namely, lift-locks with dam having movable or let-down gates. This plan having been approved by General Humphreys, U. S. A. Chief of Engineers, has been so far sanctioned by Congress that an appropriation was made at the last session in view of the commencement of the first lock and dam, as we have already indicated. The locating and planning of this work, as well as its practical consummation, are likely to be of vast consequence to our city, and it is worthy of the most careful attention and study of the people of Pittsburgh. Col. Merrill's article published in the Commercial should be read attentively, especially by those of our citizens who are conversant with river matters, and the judgment of the best practical minds here should be applied to the subject; so that whatever there may be of practical value in Col Merrill's suggestions should be clearly understood; and compared with such other suggestions as may occur to other gentlemen. Now is the time to consider this very question carefully.

WANT TO GO HOME.

The Philadelphia Press has at length found courage to speak upon the danger to the Republican party by the selection of such infamous characters as Bunn and Marks for public place. They are advised to resign, and withdraw from the gaze of outraged and swindled taxpayers. It required some weeks of serious contemplation to reach this state of mind, and may be lost upon two such distinguished members of the Pilgrim club. They earned by disreputable work the place they demanded and received, and are not to be touched by appeals to conscience or patriotism—they look in vain for examples among those who claim a higher code of morals, who neither die nor resign merely to save their party from defeat. Having a good thing, they mean to keep it, unless indeed they are provided with such an equivalent as will render the sacrifice pleasant and profitable. The Press has lost its head, and is utterly bewildered and groggy under the multiplied blows it is receiving, and displays its despair and weakness by assuming that by withdrawing two such characters as Bunn and Marks, after having been selected by the leaders of the party it will therefore satisfy the people or condone for the insult offered in imposing them upon the taxpayers. The compunctions of the Press were startled into activity by Republicans who are sagacious enough to see utter destruction awaits any further progress in the line of march taken up by the Mysterious Pilgrims; but it is too late, Judgment it made up; although as yet sealed, it will be opened in November with the same verdict as last year.

THE people of Ohio don't scare in the least at the extravagent sectarian issue raised by the late Republican State Convention. It will hardly prove "a good enough Morgan" to last until midsummer. On Friday last, Governor Allen, attended a grand gathering of Grangers at the Newark fair ground, and made a speech over an hour in length, which was raptuously received by the farmers. The gathering was irrespective of politics, but fairly indicated the hold the Governor has on the affections of the people. He is good for twenty-five thousand majority in October.

MINOR NOTES.

THE saddest comment on Grant's third-term letter is that of Senator Wright, of Iowa. He says the letter "is a palpable forgery."

GEN. SPINNER passed four nights without closing his eyes after the robbery of the Treasury last week. It is a very severe blow to the old gentleman.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS will probably accept the Presidency of a Texan college, having been guaranteed a salary of $4,000 a year and a staff of six Professors.

GEORGE C. GORHAM, late Secretary of the Senate, has positively declined a Republican nomination for Governor of California. He says he would not accept it "under any circumstances."

THE silence of Senator Conkling on political subjects is attracting considerable attention at the West. The St. Louis Republican suggests that he is "lying low" for the Presidency.

GOVERNOR Walker of Virginia, and General Jubal Early, have been appointed on a committe to receive the statue of Stonewall Jackson which will soon arrive at Richmond from England and be erected on the Capitol grounds.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE is still a live issue in Missouri and Iowa. In the former State the question will be submitted as a separate proposition, in connection with the new Constitution. The State of Iowa is actually being canvassed at the present writing by one or more of the ardent sisterhood.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, it is understood, is bidding high for the Vice Presidency. He will consent to stand up with Blaine, or Wilson, or Bristow; and might even alter his views on the third-term question if any emergency should arise.

THE dominant party must buy off Anna Dickinson if they expect to be elected again. She is going about the country saying: "Most of the people's representatives are men whom no one would intrust with the key of his office for an hour, or with the key of his safe for ten seconds."

AFTER a prolonged legal and judicial struggle the existence of the National Life and Trust Company, of New Haven, is assured by a compromise with the Insurance Commissioner, who agrees to discontinue proceedings on the paying in by the stockholders of the alleged deficit of $84,500 in the capital of the company.

ATTORNEY GEN. PIERREPONT has been interviewed concerning Grant's ambiguous letter. "President Grant," he says, "has told me his plans for the future, and I cannot consider that he has concealed anything from me. If he has a wish to be President again, he must have a capability for deception such as no other man ever had before him."

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press (independent) strongly emphasizes the fact that "on the great question of civil service reform to which the Republican party is pledged by the solemn resolutions of its national Convention, the Republicans of both Ohio and Pennsylvania ratify by a shameful silence the recreancy of the party to these pledges."

THE Democrats of Monroe county at their annual meeting passed a resolution strongly endorsing Hon. Samuel S. Dreher as their candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. A. O. Greenwald was elected representative delegate to the Erie Convention and a committee appointed to arrange with Pike and Carbon counties for the selection of a Senatorial representative.

ONE of the most telling evils of Louisiana's season of anarchy is revealed in the following lines of the New Orleans Times:

"The leevees, both upper and lower, are going to the bad just as fast as they can possibly go. They are full of holes, the broken planks and the logs supporting the planking are giving way, and they should have immediate attention, or they will be in such a condition soon as to be utterly useless for any business purpose."

THERE was a singular performance in a Boston court last week. During the trial of a case, a juryman began questioning a witness in such a manner that the District Attorney called him (the juryman) as a witness. This was objected to by the other side as an unheard-of proceeding but the Court ruled that the evidence was admissible, and it was received, though it is probably the first time in the history of Massachusetts courts that a juror has testified in a case upon which he is to give a verdict.

THE New York Evening Post is disposed to make Grant's letter mean what it ought to. The Post says: "Whatever verbal criticism the President's Third-Term letter may invite, it is in the power of the Republicans to make the disclaimer distinct and unmistakable by everywhere accepting it as such, and, whenever they hold a convention, resolving that the two-term restriction shall be respected. Then, should General Grant really be nominated, he can be so only by Wendell Phillips or the Democrats."

THE Hazardville Powder Company pay half of the expense of $1,000 accident policies for all their maimed workmen in Connecticut, the premium on the policies amounting to $40 a year. Previous to this arrangement, the company were in the habit of partly supporting the widows and children of men killed while in their employ, but now the afflicted families receive only the insurance money. During the thirty years of the company's existance about forty of their men have been killed by explosions.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) correspondent writes that the Legislature of that State is always for sale, and a man in that State who is a candidate for the Senate has to buy votes as a matter of self-defense. He adds:

The highest bidder gets the seat. The whole proceeding is a sort of auction, in which the law-making prostitutes sell themselves for cash and notes with approved security. You have heard of the colored member who descended the capitol steps with a roll of greenbacks, received in consideration for sundry votes, and who was inspired by the occasion to make this observation: "Old massa used to value dis nigger at $1,200. Niggers has riz, for I just now sold myself for $1,500, and got de money."

THE Bessemer plan for alleviating the pangs of sea-sickness has been tried again, and has proved a failure. The "swinging saloon," which is always to maintain a level position whatever gyrations the steamer may be guilty of, is an excellent thing in theory, but in practice it refuses to obey its designer's will. The chief difficulty seems to be in the impossibility of anticipating the vessel's movements and so knowing what peculiar kind of a lurch in the saloon to guard against. The inventor does not despair, however, but hopes in time to overcome all the obstacles which stand in the way of a pleasant passage across what is very appropriately called the heaving sea.

IN accordance with the fifth section of the act of April 12, 1875, the Governor appointed the following gentlemen as a State Board of Centennial Managers: Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; Andrew G. Curtin, of Bellefonte; J. H. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh; George Scott, of Catawissa, and Foster Wilson Mitchell, of Franklin. Mr. Scott is the president of the State Agricultural Society. The act provides for the selection of five suitable persons from different sections of the State who are familiar with its resources, arts, products, history and capabilities, and who shall constitute a State Board to act with the United States Centennial Commission and the Commissioner and Alternate for Pennsylvania. Hon. D. J. Morrell is the United States Commissioner, and Hon. Asa Packer the Alternate for this State.

THE Wisconsin Grangers have gone back on the regularly-constituted life insurance companies, as they think they detect a swindle about them, and have organized a company of their own. The features of the insurance company, or society, are in many respects similar to those of the Odd Fellows' Life Insurance Company, being on the co-operative plan. Any member of a Grange, in good health and under 60 years of age, is eligible to membership in the company. The fees of membership, when admitted, are: Less than 35 years of age, $3; from 35 to 45 years of age, inclusive, $5; from 45 to 50 years of age, $8; from 50 to 55 years of age, $12; from 55 to 60 years of age, $15. Two thousand dollars is the limit of insurance allowed. At the death of a member an assessment of $1 per member is made.

THE Buffalo Commercial Advertiser is a Republican newspaper which does not like Vice President Wilson's policy. It says:

"Mr. Wilson may be strong in his lungs and legs; but he is certainly weak in his head, if he thinks that the Republican party is going to run after the starvelings who profess to represent the independent organization. Is it at all necessary to receive them with the ranks drawn up, presenting arms, and with a grand flourish of trumpets and drums? Is it for the Republican party to say, 'It was a great mistake to let you go?' or is it for the seceders to confess that they were short sighted and treacherous in trying to sell out an organization which would not fill the cup of their ambition to the full?"

SIMON CAMERON is not altogether in a good humor with Ulysses S. Grant, of Long Branch, N. J. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times interviewed him when he arrived in Washington on Monday, and, among other things, he says of Cameron:

He thinks that President Grant has not acted right towards the Republicans of Pennsylvania. The strongest in its majorities for the Republican candidates, it gets the least recognition from the Administration. When patronage is to be distributed deserving of a cabinet position, it is put off with a few minor positions, and even these are taken away to satisfy other hungry politicians. No Pennsylvanian could with self-respect accept a position in the cabinet if tendered, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania will go into the next contest free from any embarrassment. He was recently asked to name a person for the vacant Assistant Attorney-Generalship, but declined doing so. The whole tone of the Senator's conversation indicated that he felt deeply grieved toward President Grant, and would ask for no more political favors.

THE subjoined exposition of a case which has excited attention in the courts and elsewhere is given in the St Louis Times:

"Bowen had been twice married already, and his political enemies in the same party pressed both suits for bigamy against him, and finally convicted him. His wife attended him in court, consolidated every tradition and feeling in his favor, and Grant very properly pardoned him, because there was no doubt whatever that Bowen's former marriages had been dissolved by mutual consent, and that his intentions toward Mrs. King were honest."

To which the N. Y. Sun says:

Is this Gen Grant's reasoning? If it is proper, when a man is convicted of bigamy, that he should pardon the convict on the ground that his first marriage had been dissolved by mutal consent, and that his intentions were honest toward the women with whom he had gone through the formality of a second marriage, pray what case of bigamy can there be that ought not to be followed by a similar pardon? And what is the need of laws for divorce if the mutal consent of parties, tired of each other, is sufficient to releive them from the marriage bond? Surely, the aposties of free love need no other philosophy than that attributed to President Grant; and if such doctrines had only prevailed in the legislation of New York, there need never have been any occasion for a scandal trial in Brooklyn.

THAT MONSTROUS VERDICT.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Pittsburgh Leader.]

THE POST LIBEL VERDICT.

We do not know the gentlemen who composed the jury which brought in a verdict of $10,000 damages against THE PITTSBURGH POST for publishing a libelous article upon Mr. W. D. Moore, but we do know that if they were on the streets yesterday afternoon and evening, and gave half an ear to the popular comments which were everywhere made upon their finding, they must ere this be convinced that public opinion pronounces the verdict that their verdict is an outrageous one. That THE POST did perpetrate a libel in the virtuperative and abusive article it published against Mr. Moore was generally admitted, and it was of course expected that the newspaper proprietors would be brought in guilty of one or two hundred dollars, or possibly if exemplary and punitive damages were required as much as five hundred dollars. It was believed that Mr. Moore's object in the prosecution was the vindication of his character, and a verdict in any of these sums would be amply sufficient to slave over "the hurt that honor feels." But when people learnt that ten thousands dollars was to be paid, when especially it was learnt that eight of these good men and true actually did their best to get THE POST "socked" for twenty thousand dollars, about one-third or fourth its value—there was a unanimous sentiment of surprise, deepening into indignation and sympathy for the gentlemen who had been so hardly dealt with.

If THE POST had been such a paper as the Chicago Times, reckless, blatant, indecent, and habitually disposed to bully, the public would have said, even of a stiff verdict against its proprietors: "Served them right." Not such, however, is the character of the only Democratic paper in the city. On the contrary, it is well known to be mild and courteous in its treatment of men and affairs, and if it was belligerent and abusive in this case, there must have been a strong inciting cause. That cause is well known to be that Mr. Moore, then chairman of the Democratic County Committee, had, on the eve of an election, published a card expressing distrust of one of the regular party nominees, and advised Democrats not to vote for him. This did not justify THE POST'S savage reply, and especially its assault on Mr. Moore's professional character, but it certainly went far to excuse the one and mitigate the offense of the other. In other words, the libel grew out of a bitter faction fight of the Democratic party, right in the heat of a campaign, and that fact should have been, but was not, considered in this verdict.

The evil of such grossly excessive verdicts as this does not end with the cases in which they are given. They bear bad fruit for years. Every mercenary man who has had a grievance, real or imaginary, against a newspaper, every man who thinks that he can conjure up a grievance out of what some newspapers has said of him, every shystering lawyer who thinks he sees in some newspaper paragraph a chance for an action on the part of a client he can hunt up, will be incited by this Moore verdict to go into the speculation of a libel suit. What better chance for money making in dull times than to make a dash at some well established newspaper? Of course this horde of wolves will be disappointed. In reality instead of being the best time, right after a successful suit of damages for libel, is the worst time in the world to enter a new suit; for the very simple reason that such a verdict as this POST one is morally sure to produce a reaction. The next jury on a similar case is almost certain, as juries go, to go to the opposite extreme, and, perhaps, impose a lighter verdict than they ought. But the annoyance and trouble to newspapers will be all the same. It will take several years before the mercenary hopes excited by this verdict will die out, and meanwhile the crop of suits will be apt to be heavy. The men who bring them will generally find themselves out of pocket and the lawyers only will rejoice. Is this the usual result of the meting out of exact justice, or is it not rather the natural result of a verdict against reputable people which is not justice but oppression?

[From the Chronicle.]

WE think we express the popular sentiment when we say that the verdict rendered in the recent Moore-POST libel suit is excessive. While we are not disposed to apologize for the employment of the violent language which frequently marks the conduct of political campaigns, nevertheless, it should be borne in mind that in this instance there were extenuating circumstances which seem to have been lost sight of. Without doubt there are cases where exemplary damages operate to protect the public from a too free exercise of the pen in the hand of the rabid partisan. This can be effected without resorting to such extremes as is indicated in the recent verdict, which excites universal surprise. Had THE POST been mulct in one-tenth or one-fifth of the amount the jury set, the result would have shown that the rights of individuals could not be disturbed without incurring a penalty. Justice demands no more than this, and when the public reflect upon all the circumstances connected with the suit we think that they will agree with us that the verdict is excessive.

THE EMMA MINING COMPANY.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR MALINS IN ENGLAND—A PETITION TO WIND UP DISMISSED.

The case of the Emma Silver Mining Company was again before the Vice-Chancellor's Court in England on the 28th of May, on the petition presented in October last by a Mr. Askew, a shareholder, praying for an order to wind up the Company compulsorily. Vice-Chancellor Malins repeated the opinion which he expressed in March in favor of a winding up of the concern. He added, however, that a meeting of shareholders subsequently held had, by a majority of ten to one, decided against it. The Vice-Chancellor said he felt that, as against the large number of votes and voters in favor of a continuance of the Company, this application to wind it up could not be entertained. It would be unjust to allow the petition to stand over, as suggested, and so let it hang above the head of the Company. The petition must be dismissed; and the only question then would be whether it should be dismissed with or without costs. The petition was presented in October last. It stood over from time to time, and first came directly before him in December, 1874. Was there originally a justification for presenting it? He thought now, as he did at first, that the petitioner had been misled by the parties who had introduced the scheme into this country. The petitioner appeared to have lost about £2,500 by the share he had taken in the concern, and it was surprising, if his own statements as to the Company where correct, that he should have thought it worth his while to present this petition. Still his doing so was not absolutely unjustifiable, or in itself reprehensible, and it might, perhaps have been wiser for the parties to have acceded to the prayer of the petition in the first instance. They had not done so, but had strenuously opposed it. It was now clear that the petition must be dismissed; and he thought it should be dismissed without costs. That being so, there must be no costs given to the Company, as against the petitioner, the same rule would apply to the old directors, who must bear their own. Neither Mr. McDougall nor those who sided with him could be allowed any as against the petitioner. It was true they had succeeded in their views, but they must pay for their success. Mr. Burnand, who finally agreed with them, should have appeared by their counsel also He had not done so, and must take the consequences. The result would be that every one must bear his own costs except Mr. Whinney, who would be allowed his out of the Company's estate. The order would therefore be, petition dismissed, without costs.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mayor Stokley yesterday appointed Messrs. William J. McAlpin, of Albany; William Milnor Roberts, of New York, and Fairman Rogers, William E. Morris and Solomon W. Roberts of Philadelphia, the commission under the ordinance of Councils authorizing a commission of five persons, out of eight to be nominated by the Franklin Institute, to consider and report upon the present and future water supply of Philadelphia. The gentlemen rejected by the Mayor are Frederick Graeff, Joseph V. Smith and W. Hassel Wilson. Mr. Graeff was rejected for obvious reasons. He is implacably honest and knows too much about the reservoir and its jobbers to be thought of for a moment. He was displaced as Chief Engineer under Mr. Stokley's management solely because he was an insuperable obstacle to plunderers, and having felt the vengeance of thieves, it would not do to give him the opportuniy to deal with them as he well knows they deserve. But the commission is a good one, for the very good reason that the Mayor had no Pilgrims or Stokley Democrats in the list before him, and the fruits of the effort cannot but be wholesome. We hope to hear that they can come promptly to their great work and continue at it until it is performed. They can count confidently upon the most cordial support of the whole community, for even the shivering organs and the jobbers themselves will get no hearing for their quibbles.—Phila. Times.

OUSTED FROM OFFICE.

The Supreme court in the case of French vs. Commonwealth ex rel. Zimmerman—Luzerne county, rendered a decision in reversal of the court below which practically does away with the Clerk of the Orphans' Court and imposes the duties heretofore performed by that official upon the Register of Wills. The opinion is in conformity with that part of the new constitution which says: "In every county wherein the population shall exceed 150,000, the general assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate orphans' court, to consist of one or more judges; who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in or which may hereafter be conferred upon the orphans' courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the court of common pleas within such county, in orphans' court proceedings, shall cease and determine. In any county in which a seperate orphans' court shall be established, the register of wills shall be clerk of such court and subject to its directions in all matters pertaining to his office."

The effect of this decision in Philadelphia will be to oust from office Major Richard Ellis present clerk of the orphans' court and transfer the labor hitherto performed by him to the office of the register of wills now filled by Gen. Gideon Clark.—Harrisburg Patriot.

NEW GRENADA.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

HAVANA, June 11.—News has been received here by way of St. Thomas of a terrible earthquake in New Grenada. The destruction was greatest in the valley of Cucuta on the Venezuelan frontier. It is reported that 16,000 lives were destroyed by the calamity.

"EPISODE."

Love has come and gone again;
We were bound and we are free.
Love beloved of wiser men,
Never stays too long with me.

This was just the golden hour!
Since the shadow of regret—
Odor of a faded flower—
Sweetens my resentment yet!

When it seemed no sin to say,
"All my love I dare not tell!"
Could I then foresee this day?
While I loved, I loved you well.

Yet, though Love's enchanting speech
Breaks no longer on my mouth,
All Hope's silence shall not teach
Alien sadness to the South.

Seas shall sing, though lips be dumb;
Winters laugh with leaping streams;
Amber fields of summer come,
Smiling, spite of haggard dreams.

I shall find what peace there is!
Sweetheart lost, adieu, adieu!
Lips of mine you will not miss;
Other loves will comfort you.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

RECOLLECTIONS OF ONE WHO KNEW HIM IN THE PRIME OF HIS MANHOOD.

[Geo. G. Vest in the Sedalia (Mo.) Democrat.]

Twenty five years ago I was a law student in the office of James Harlan, at Frankfort, Kentucky. The Ashland district was then regarded as the especial property of the Whigs; and as the home of Mr. Clay, was considered impregnable to any and all assaults of the enemy. General Leslie Combs, of Lexington, an intimate friend of Mr. Clay, and a veteran politician, was the Whig nominee for Congress, and his success a foregone conclusion. John C. Breckinridge had returned from the Mexican war, in which he had served as a Major, and had been elected to the House of Representatives from his native county of Fayette, although the Whigs were largely in the ascendancy. Breckinridge announced himself as the Democratic candidate for Congress, and, commenced the canvass in a way which soon changed the derisive smiles of the old Whig leaders into almost pitiable consternation. Of all the States in the Union, Kentucky has been most prolific of stump orators, and of all audiences for a stump speech, Kentuckians are the most appreciative.

Breckinridge had everything to make him exert his utmost powers. Never had a young knight a more royal assembly to witness his first tournament. He fought under the eyes and in the immediate presence of Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, Robert P. Letcher, Robert J. Breckinridge, Thomas F. Marshall, George R. Robertson, James Harlan, Charles S. Morehead, and many others, who in the Senate and at the bar, have made the fame of Kentucky immortal. Right gallantly did he bear himself! The young men gathered tumultuously around his banner. No amount of paternal authority, no rallying cries of party, not even the name of the "Great Commoner" could keep them away from Breckinridge. If ever mortal man looked and bore himself like a thoroughbred racer with every muscle in play, and every vein throbbing with the generous blood of youth and an illustrious ancestry, it was John C. Breckinridge in that canvass. At the barbecues and "burgoos," which were then in fashion for political purposes, his voice rang out like a bugle, clear and triumphant, awakening the echoes of the Kentucky hills as they never had been before. The enthusiasm in his favor gave rise to many ludicrous incidents. One young lady, beautiful and accomplished, actually stole the wearing apparel of her lover, who slept at her father's house on the night preceding the day of election, and kept him a prisoner until the polls closed, for fear he would vote against Breckinridge. Owen county (after which Breckinridge named his second son) sent a committee to see how much majority in that country would certainly elect him, and, when he named one thousand, the county, to "make assurance doubly sure," gave him fifteen hundred, with a voting population of less than two thousand. The canvass resulted in the election of Breckinridge by a majority of six hundred, but the veteran Whig leaders of Kentucky termed it an accident, and I recollect that my preceptor (Mr. Harlan) declared that the "young gentleman," as he called Breckinridge, would never be heard of in Congress, and that this was the last of him. Mr. H. was mistaken. Two years afterward, Breckinridge announced himself a candidate for re-election, and the Whigs determined to extinguish him finally, at any cost, and at all hazards. In order to make it a certainty, the Whig party selected as its candidate ex-Governor Robert P. Letcher, who had just returned from Mexico, where he had served as Minister under Filmore's administration. "Black Bob," as he was familiarly called in Kentucky, was considered the best political canvasser in the West, and his friends were sanguine that he could put an end to the presumptuous "young gentleman" who dared to flaunt the Democratic flag in the face of Mr. Clay himself. The canvass was a terrible one. Breckinridge, single-handed, fought the combined talent of the Whig politicians of the district, and was everywhere victorious. The contest was not in doubt a single instant. It was evident even to Letcher's friends that he was overmatched, and Gen. Breckinridge was returned to Congress by an increased majority. . . .

It is a sad commentary upon human nature, and a bad omen for the future of our country, that the slanderers of sectional hate are not hushed over the newly-made grave of a man so singularly heroic and unselfish as John C. Breckinridge. How many of the creatures who now assail his memory can appreciate the character of one who deliberately abandoned the first place in public life, and the certainty of rank and fortune, to cast his destiny upon the uncertain issue of battle with the weaker side!

It is the fashion now to ascribe selfish motives to all public men, and it must be confessed that political life, especially that of the present day, is self-seeking and almost brutalizing in its tendencies. But there was nothing selfish, mean or cowardly in John C. Breckinridge. In triumph and defeat, in sunshine and shadow, he was the same—the "knight without fear and without reproach," the Bayard of his age.

I recall an interview with him in the spring of 1865, at Richmond, Virginia, while he was Secretary of War, which was eminently characteristic of the man. It was then evident to all expecting minds that the end of the Confederacy was drawing near. The conference to Fortress Monroe had been fruitless, and General Lee had frankly stated to a committee of the Confederate Senate, that without additional resources the war must come to an end. At the request of Henry C. Burnett, a member of the Confederate Senate from Kentucky, I called at his room and found General Breckinridge, Louis T. Wigfall of Texas, Mo., Hunter and Caperton, Senators from Virginia, and I believe, Judge Waldo P. Johnston, of Missouri. Gen. B. stated his conviction that the Confederate cause was hopeless, and in a very few days all would be lost. "I have wished," said he, "for some time to confer with the members of the Confederate Senate, and especially with those from Kentucky and Missouri, as to the effect of the final collapse upon the Confederate soldiers from those States. If the Confederacy goes to pieces, and our armies are disbanded without any formal action on the part of the Confederate government, the soldiers from the cotton States and from that portion of our territory not occupied by the enemy will go to their homes and probably remain there unmolested. But what will become of the Kentuckians and Missourians who have followed us into the war, and who are disbanded far from home, without means, and with no certainty of a friendly reception even if they should return to their own States? Missouri and Kentucky, he continued, are in an anomalous condition. They are respresented in both governments, and in both armies, and it is uncertain after the fall of the Confederacy to what extent proscription may be carried by the Union men in those States. Our first duty, gentlemen, said he, is to the soldiers who have been influenced by our arguments and example, and we should make any and every sacrifice to protect them. What I propose, said he, is this: "That the Confederacy should not be captured in fragments, that we should not disband like banditti, but that we should surrender as a government, and we will thus maintain the dignity of our cause, and secure the respect of our enemies, and the best terms for our soldiers. As for myself," he continued, "I may be, for reasons known to us all, more obnoxious to the North than many others, but I am willing to assume the risk, and to surrender as Secretary of War." Some one then asked: "How about the President?" "That," said General B., "gives me more concern than anything connected with the plan I have stated. I believe Mr. Davis to be in more danger than any one else, and I know him so well, that I am satisfied he would consent to no arrangement which would exclude him from the common peril." The interview terminated, and the last words uttered by Gen. B. were fixed in the memory. "This has been a magnificent epic, in God's name let it not terminate in a farce." Within a few days afterwards, Gen. B. left Richmond to surrender Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, Gen. Lee's lines were broken, and the Confederacy ceased to exist.

Statesman, Orator, Soldier, farewell! Let Kentucky guard thy grave, for in her soil rest not the ashes of one whose life has done so much to illustrate her manhood, whose nativity has added such glory to her name!

THE BRITISH BARMAID.

DESCRIBED BY EMILY FAITHFULL.

The strong desire of smart, respectable young women to obtain the place of barmaid behind a public-house counter is evinced by the number of applicants offering their services in the licensed victualers' newspapers, describing themselves as tall, genteel, well-educated, attractive, never been out before, and ready to serve months without wages. I have in my time known many attractive barmaids, and have often heard from their lips tales of misery, whilst others, full of gayety, would not exchange their position except upon a "very eligible offer." Numbers of young females have been brought to the bar through unthinking friends of "mine host"—the latter taking the maids upon the sole recommendation of customers, and, once installed barmaids, barmaids they must continue, unless married, for few would accept their services in any other capacity. A great many undoubtedly like the position from the pure love of admiration and vanity. They like to be talked to and converse with flatterers and admirers; and their fondness for dress is considerably lightened by the opportunities afforded of "showing off" to the "fellows" using the tavern. It would be far from the truth to assert that all this allurement to improprieties with men leads to evil courses as a rule, for as a class, placed in so many ways of temptation, barmaids are far more moral than many other female employees that could be easily named. They have no objection to be made love to and accept presents from "softheads" and "spooneys," but catch them outside the bar with such! In many houses at the West End and the city used by clerks, lawyers, and shopmen, the landlords find it greatly to their interest to have handsome, fine, showy, attractive, and talkative "young ladies" behind the bar. The conversation at these houses is by no means of the "goody school of alphabet." Many of these "young ladies" have rich dresses in the height of fashion, found them by their employers, and only serve at those hours when the "giddyites" look in to liquor-up and feed. It may be piety, or something else, that causes this branch of bar-maidenhood to forsake the taps on the seventh day, but certain it is they always have their Sundays out, and are to be seen at Kew, Richmond, and even the "Zoo," escorted by rich admirers. Many marry rich men, and not long since a Jeremyn street barmaid was united to a wealthy shipowner and member of Parliament. The old gent in this case married out of gratitude for the young lady's civility at a time when he was taken queer at the bar. Most barmaids possess the virtues of civility and politeness, until their customers get queerly otherwise, and are asking for "tick," when the virtues disappear altogether, and instead of "please give your orders, gentlemen," the gentlemen are "ordered out." With respect to remuneration being an inducement to enter the services of the "bar," it must be otherwise, for the general wages average only £10 to £12 per year. In regard to easy and pleasant duties as encouraging females to seek such employments, those who have thought so at first must have been sadly disappointed. In many West-End houses, and in those in the great thoroughfares, barmaids are down by 5 o'clock in the morning, and with the exception of three hours' rest in the less busy hours of the day, they are at work until half-past 12 at night. They have to clean the floor of the bar, the taps and glasses. They are in many cases never still or off their feet from early morn to the middle of the night. On Sundays they have a few hours to themselves, which are taken up in cleaning out their garret, and arranging or mending their clothes. Once a month they are allowed a "day out." They have to silently bear the filthiest language and disgusting sights, particularly from their own sex. They have to put up with insults from the lowest of the low without a murmur, and all this for less wages than is paid for maids-of-all-work.

THE TRAGIC END OF A LITTLE GIRL'S LOVE.

In these days of dreadful social catastrophes it is well that clergymen, and doctors, and schoolmasters, should be discreet in their conduct, for the world is prone to construe "trifles, light as air," into improprieties of the most shocking character. Yet, when these professional gentlemen are of irreproachable morals and integrity, and when nature has seen fit to adorn their "outward semblance" with those embellishments that render them attractive in feminine eyes, it would be cruel indeed were they not allowed to give rein to their susceptibilities and to reciprocate the endearments. But there is a schoolmaster in Oakland, California, who for the sake of appearances, refused to recognize the love of a little girl, and the result was tragic in the extreme. Carrie Maddern attended his school, and she was only twelve years of age. She fell deeply in love with her teacher. Her love was not of the sort most children entertain for a kind, indulgent tutor, but it was the real "grown-up" love that seeks interpretation for its sentiments in the language of the moonlight, the flowers, the zephyrs, and the birds. When she endeavored to express how her little heart yearned for his love in return, he answered by the assertion that he was already engaged. Then the child's spirits seemed to pine away. One night Carrie wrote him a note telling of her broken heart, and then she hung herself in her room. Over her grave the schoolmaster admitted that he had been in love with her, and that he intended to win her if he could when she became old enough, but he had been reserved and cold in his demeanor towards her, from a sense of honor. There is a melancholy sadness in the story, and a very pretty idyl might be written from the theme. The moral to be drawn does not, however, warrant schoolmasters in being less exemplary in their deportment toward their scholars, but rather suggests to little girls, who would captivate their preceptor, to bide their time until they have graduated from his tutorage, and then to set their caps for him.—Courier-Journal.

THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHINA SEAS.

The North China Daily News gives the following account of the fatal collision which occurred between the steamers Fusing and Ocean between Shanghai and Tientsin: "The weather was calm at the time, but a dense fog prevailed, and the sea was rising in a heavy though unbroken swell. The Fusing was going almost dead slow, when suddenly the sound of a steam-whistle was heard, and almost as suddenly was seen the form of a large vessel bearing dead on to her. The order was given to back astern full speed, but before the effect of the engines could be well felt, the stranger vessel struck the Fusing just about the forerigging, and such was the force of the blow that the whole of her fore compartment was cut completely asunder. The scene that then ensued was dreadful. The Fusing had about one hundred and twenty-five people, including passengers on board, and almost before a boat could not be launched she went down headforemost. Many of the people were in the forecastle, some asleep, and as she dived into the sea some of the poor people were seen running along her decks to avoid the waters that were rushing after them. Fortunately, at least in this instance, she had some deck cargo, consisting of spars of wood, and these floating as she sank were the means of salvation to a goodly number of the people on board. Captain Andrews managed to get one boat afloat, and into this were soon crammed about twenty-six of the passengers and crew; and to the honor of those on board the Ocean be it said, that vessel stopped her engines, stood by, and, lowering her boats, saved about thirty more of the unfortunates, who by this time were either floating in the water or on the spars washed from the deck of the Fusing. Still there were many whom it was impossible to save. Some were either killed in the forecastle by being crushed by the bows of the Ocean, or were so dreadfully injured as to be incapable of doing anything to save themselves, and in this manner some seventy or more found a watery grave. The Ocean herself received such severe injury that, had the weather been in any degree rough, it is more than probable she would not have lived to reach port. As it was, a large hole was knocked in her bows, and her fore compartment was filled with water; but luckily the bulkhead stood firm, and so another catastrophe was prevented. The sad affair happened about one hundred and twenty miles north of Shaweishan Island. Favored with continued calm weather the Ocean reached Woosung before the gale on Monday night came on, or it is believed by those on board she must have sunk, and therefore the tale of disaster could not have been told."

UTILIZING SILK RAGS.

It is stated, in *Les Mondes*, that one of the wealthiest English velvet manufacturers, Mr. Listar, worked his way to success by years of patient labor in search of a way to utilize silk rags. He began by buying up all such waste at less than a cent a pound, and up to the year 1864 he had expended the immense sum of over $1,300,000 in fruitless efforts to find a process. Nothing daunted, however, he continued his experiments, and within the past ten years has discovered a method of converting such refuse into velvet of the finest quality. He now carries on this industry in England, in an establishment which employs some 4,000 workmen, and hundreds of travelers are also employed whose sole business is to buy the silk waste, and this they do in all parts of the globe. The factory is said to have cost nearly $3,000,000.

THE price of canary seed is reported as being five times higher this year than last, owing to the failure of the product in the Canary Islands and some parts of England and Switzerland.

THE GRAVE'S VOICES.

Sunk as in dreams, and lost in anxious thought,
My footsteps brought me to this lonely spot.
To whom belongs the field? this flowery bed?
"The dead."

Enter thou in, my soul; why shouldest thou fear?
Naught but sweet buds and flowers are blooming here.
Whence come the essence for these sweet perfumes?
"From tombs."

See here, O man! where all thy paths must end,
However varied be the way they wend.
Listen! the dead leaves speak; aye, hear thou must:
"To dust."

Where are the mighty who take life by stor
Who e'en to Heaven's heights wild wishes form.
What croak the ravens on you moss-grown wall?
"Buried all."

Where are the dear ones in Death's cold sleep lying,
To whom Love swore a memory undying?
What wail you cypress trees?—oh, hear'st thou not?
"Forgot."

To see where these ones passed, did no eye crave?
May no wild longing pierce beyond the grave?
The fir-trees shake their weired heads one by one:
"None, none,"

The evening wind amid the trees is sighing;
Fettered in dreams, my saddened soul is lying:
The twilight falls, the red glow paleth fast—
"'Tis past."
—Chambers' Journal.

A BOSTON CELEBRITY.

A WOMAN'S SKETCH OF JULIA WARD HOWE.

"A noted Beantown sister" is irreverently described in Mrs. Burnham's last letter to the St. Louis Republican:

"In the centre of the car, with one hand under her coat-tail behind in the favorite attitude of Daniel Webster, stood a middle aged woman. Her hair had once been sandy, perhaps red, but time had shook his flour dredger pretty thoroughly over it, and basted the face with the brown gravy so frequently that there was not a drab shade on the hair and complexion one and the same. There was about her a stern contempt for the lines of beauty often observed in the Boston woman. It's the geological formation of the mind, it's the theological contraction of the soul, and it's the mighty algebraical properties of the female Boston stomach that makes the true daughter of Beantown so conspicuous for rugged grandeur and spectacled sublimity, and denudes her of little frivolous bits of fat to endow her with knobs on her knees and elbows that know no fear. This particular sister as an encouragement to chess clubs was gotten up in huge checks of brown. There was a skirt and a sack coat, cut as only a Boston cuttist can cut. There was a drab bonnet on her head, with drab ribbons tied under her chin, and as she sat down she disclosed a pair of gaiters, minus heels, that brought before me Bunker Hill monument, and the State House, and the Battle of Lexington, and all the other big things that ever transpired down East. Ah! a feast indeed was the outward woman, but sickness itself was her conversation, and she conversed most uninterruptedly with most every one, from Forty-second street to Hartford, when I reluctantly tore myself from her society, feeling as if I were a whole normal school, just graduated, so full of science and intellect was I. A woman is a tremendous creature when she is one of this kind, and this is the tallest specimen Boston boasts, for this was Julia Ward Howe. "Mine eyes have seen the glory' of this lady on the platform at great public gatherings, but aboard the cars she strikes me as being specially wonderful."

Now if Julia Ward Howe doesn't challenge this person to a fair fight we shall never again speak for woman's capacity etc., etc.

A CONGRESSMAN DRIVING A STREET CAR.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 5th.]

As car No. 19, of the Market-street line, was coming down that street, yesterday afternoon, the mules balked at a big pool of water on Eighth street, caused by the rain filling an excavation made in laying the track for the new street railroad. Across the pool the mules would not go, and the driver strove in vain to make them. The passengers began to fume and fret; the business-men were impatient to get down town, and the ladies were annoyed at the unexpected delay to their promenades through the dry goods stores. The "G-i-i-i-t up there" of the driver came in through the car door, and heightened the impatience of the passengers without hastening the mules. Finally, a gentleman who sat near the head of the car—a rather spare man, with a sandy mustache, and a face with a good many lines in it—rose and went to the front of the car. After surveying the ineffectual efforts of the driver for a few moments, he said to him, "Give me the reins." The driver yielded. The gentleman took the lines with a practiced air. An electric current seems to run along the lines and communicate to the mules an idea that a man was at the other end who knew how to drive, and they had to go whether they would or not. The next moment they went camly, but rapid, through the pool. He drove clear down the street to the end of the line, where the regular driver received charge of the mules again.

The gentleman was the Hon. Erastus Wells, member of Congress from the Second district of Missouri. Years ago, he used to drive a 'bus, and to-day he can handle the reins as as well any driver on the line of cars which he established, and of which he is president. When those mules felt his hand, on the reins, they knew that here was a man who could turn a six-horse 'bus in the narrowest street of St. Louis without spilling a passenger.

FACTS ABOUT THE BLACK HILLS.

[Cor. N. Y. Sun.]

There is an abundance of water; nearly every valley has a stream of pure cold water, which, when it reaches the foot of the hill, sinks into the sand and clay and becomes bad. The beds of these mountain streams are rocky, and there are frequent natural dams which catch the earth and pebbles the stream carries down. In such places we should surely expect to find gold if any existed in the mountains, but our most earnest search resulted in finding no traces of gold. We found no quartz in seams, though fragments of quartz were abundant. "In fact," continued Mr. Hinman, "we saw no signs of any mineral wealth, except slight tinges of iron seen in the soil. Neither did we find signs of coal. It may be possible that gold may be found in the Black Hills, but I doubt if in paying quantities; and I very much doubt if there was any gold found by Custer's party. There was a prty of twenty-one white men in the Hills all winter. The soldiers tried to get them out in the winter, but nearly the whole command were frozen, and they had to let them remain until the spring. Then they got them out. The party pretended to have $5 worth of gold with them; but it was thought they carried it in with them." The entire story of the gold discovery rests on the testimony of three wagoners in the Custer expedition. I believe they thought there was gold in the Hills, but took nuggets with them in order to manufacture evidence if none was found and then excite the public mind with a story of the discovery and induce large numbers of men to emigrate from the East. "These stories," continued the missionary, "are laughed at by the people on the Dakota and Wyoming border. None of them have gone to the Hills, and none propose to go; but they enjoy the excitement, for it brings people out there who buy outfits for the mines, and thus increase trade. If gold is found at all I think it will be in the Big Horn mountains, two hundred miles west of the Hills. There have been military and mining expeditions there, and those who return seem to think gold is there."

THE COLONEL'S HAT.

HE DID'NT MEAN TO INSULT THE COURT.

[Max Adeler in N. Y. Mercury.]

Col. Bangs is very bald, and in order to induce his hair to grow again he is using an excellent article of "Hair Vigor" upon his scalp. A week or two ago he was summoned as a juryman upon a case in the Circuit Court, and, upon the day of the trial, just before the hour at which the court met, he remembered that he had not applied the Vigor to his head that morning. He had only a few minutes to spare, but he flew up-stairs, and into the dark closet where he kept the bottle, and, pouring some fluid upon a sponge, he rubbed his head energetically. By some mishap the Colonel got hold of the wrong bottle, and the substance with which he inundated his scalp was not Vigor, but the black varnish with which Mrs. Bangs decorated her shoes. However, Bangs didn't perceive the mistake, but darted down stairs, put on his hat and walked off to the court-room. It was a very cold morning, and by the time the Colonel reached his destination the varnish was as stiff as a stone. He felt a little uncomfortable about his head, and he endeavored to remove his hat to discover the cause of the difficulty, but to his dismay it was immovable. It was glued fast to the skin, and his efforts to take it off gave him frightful pain.

Just then he heard his name called by the crier, and he had to go into court to answer. He was wild with apprehension of coming trouble; but he took his seat in the jury-box and determined to explain the situation to the court at the earliest possible moment. As he sat there with a guilty feeling in his soul, it seemed to him that that high hat kept getting bigger and bigger until it appeared to him to be as large as a medium size shot-tower. Then he was conscious that the lawyers were staring at him. Then the Clerk looked hard at him and screamed:

"Hats off in court!" and the Colonel grew crimson in the face. "Hats off!" yelled the Clerk again, and the Colonel was about to reply when the Judge came in, and, as his eye rested on Bangs, he said:

"Persons in the court-room must remove their hats."

Bangs—"May it please your Honor, I kept my hat on because——"

Judge—"Well, sir, you must take it off now."

Bangs—"But I say I keep it on because I——"

Judge—"We don't want any arguments upon the subject, sir. Take your hat off instantly!"

Bangs—"But you don't let me——"

Judge—"Remove that hat this moment, sir! Are you going to bandy words with me, sir! Uncover your head at once."

Bangs—"Judge, if you will only give me a chance to——"

"Judge—"This is intolerable! Do you mean to insult the Court, sir? Do you mean to profane this sacred temple of justice with untimely levity? Take your hat off, sir, or I will fine you for contempt. Do you hear me?"

"Bangs—"Well, it's very hard that I can't say a word by way of ex——"

Judge (warmly)—"This is too much! This is just a little too much. Perhaps you'd like to come up on the bench here, and run the court, and sentence a few convicts? You've got more audacity than a mule. Mr. Clerk, fine that man $50! Now, sir, remove your hat!"

Bangs—"Judge, this is rough on me. I——"

Judge (in a furious rage)—"Won't do it yet? Why, you impudent scoundrel! I've a notion to——. Mr. Clerk, fine him $100 more, and Mr. Jones, you go and take that hat off by force!"

Then the tipstaff approached Bangs, who was by this time half-crazy with wrath, and hit the hat with a stick. It didn't move. Then he struck it again and caved in the crown; but it still remained on Bangs' head. Then he picked up a volume of "Brown on Evidence," and smashed the crown in flat. Then Bangs sprang at him, and shaking his fist under the nose of Jones, he shrieked:

"You mutton-headed scullion! I've half a notion to kill you! If that jackass on the bench had any sense he could see that the hat is glued fast. I can't take it off if I wanted to."

Then the Judge removed the fines, and excused him, and Bangs went home. He slept in that hat for a week, and even when it came off, the top of his head looked as black as if mortification had set in.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.

The Schenectady Union relates an interesting story connected with the last days of the fatal illness of a young lady named Agnes Ledgerwood, in the Town of Putnam, Washington County. She had expressed a desire for a boiled partridge; but her friends deeming it impossible to procure one, endeavored to persuade her out of the notion by offering to obtain a squirrel. This idea did not seem to suit her, and her appetite craved the partridge alone; and, strange to say, during the same day a partridge flew against the house, and becoming disabled, was readily caught and cooked for the dying girl. It was about the last of earthly gratifications she was permitted to enjoy, as she soon after expired.

MRS. BURNHAM says that Julia Ward Howe affects the favorite attitude of Daniel Webster; that is she keeps one hand under her coat-tail.

WHEN A WOMAN IS OLD.

What shall I do when I am old? you say.
Do you think I shall wish in vain
To recall the words that I have said to-day
When I spoke my thoughts so plain?
Do you think I shall wish in my guileless lot
That I had your wealth, though I loved you not?

I can picture a woman, aged and poor,
Toiling for daily bread,
Recalling hopes she can wake no more,
Remembering flowers that are dead,
And thinking sometimes when her heart beats low
Of a happier youth time long ago!

I can picture her treading a lonely way
Through a land whence summer has flown,
Bearing Life's crosses from day to day,
And dying at last alone,
With never a friend or a kindred face
To follow her dust to its resting place!

I can fancy this; but I know to her heart
Shall never a wish come nigh
That she had chosen the easier part
Of wealth she had bought with a lie,
And bartered her faith—a sordid thing—
For fear of the sorrow that age might bring.

FASHIONS.

The French walking jacket and triple apron make, when combined, a stylish costume for the street. This design is appropriate for most of the seasonable fabrics, such as silk, light wool goods, Mexicaine and linen, and is very handsome when made of black or ecru guipure lace. The jaunty jacket is neatly fitted to the figure in the back, while the loose fronts are shaped to the outlines of the form by using a single dart in each. The front and sides are very long and the back is quite short and in French shape, that is without side forms. The seam in the middle of the back is left open below the waist and is trimmed there, but, if the wearer chooses, this seam may be closed. It is necessary, however, that the back should sit smoothly over the tournure without fullness. These jackets, when made of rich black gros grain or of Sicilienne, are not confined to black dresses, but may be worn with dresses of any color. Crimped fringes, lace and knife-pleating are the trimmings for black jackets. When the triple apronis made of the same fabric, of course the trimming must be the same. Gray, plum-color, gray-blue, and the stylish marine blue silk suits, when made by this pattern, are trimmed with elaborate fringes. This patterns has been adopted for many of the new grenadine dresses, most of which are gray or black, also for the ecru Mexicaines that are draped over brown or navy blue silk. The jacket, when made of these stylish transparent stuffs is usually sleeveless.

The deep apron is very effective, with its full yet close drapery, puffed back, and row upon row of trimming. For summer silks in light checked or striped patterns the trimming is rows of knife pleating of solid color of the shade prevalent in the stripe or check. For plain undressed gray linen suits, Scotch ginghams, and white muslins, there is no more stylish yet simple design in vogue this season; of course self trimmings are used on these washing fabrics. Tall ladies like the triple apron because the horizontal trimming breaks their appearance of too great height. Short ladies and those with long waists and short limbs should use aprons that have no trimming, unless those with lengthwise rows or with bows down the front. The rage in Paris for plaid stuffs still lasts, but it will not survive the summer. These stuffs are used in all ways. Sometimes they form the principal part of the dress, the accessories being plain; at others they are only the accessories, that is, the flounces, ruches, revers, and sash of a plain dress. If the dress is plain, it is trimmed with a figured fabric—damask striped or plaid; if the dress plaid, striped or damask, it is trimmed with a plain fabric. All dresses, without exception, are composed in this manner, all, even to dressing gowns and wrappers, made of the humble cotton stuff known as toile de Vichy, and even of this cotton stuff the modistes succeed in making a pretty toilette. A wrapper is to be made, we will say, of toile de Vichy, with pink and white stripes. The wrapper has a large Watteau fold in the back. Each front, from the throat to the bottom, is trimmed with a large revers of plain pink toile de Vichy. Similar reverse and a square collar of plain stuff trim the sleeves and neck. Both revers and collar are edged with white lace, set on plain. A plain pink ruche edges the neck of the wrapper. A bow of pink ribbon with hanging ends is set at the back of the neck. The wrapper is closed all the way down the front with white bone buttons. Striped stuffs, even when cut on the bias for flounces and ruches, being still found too regular, stripes are stimulated with narrow velvet ribbon. Here is a type of a combination of this kind: Dress of ecru tussore trimmed with two flounces. The latter are striped diagonally with rows of prune-colored velvet ribbon set quite near each other, and each terminated by a small flat buckle. On the front of the dress the same ribbon is arranged in a fan, with the handle at the belt. Each row of ribbon is finished at the bottom, like those of the flounces, with a small buckle. The back breadths are laid in large pleats under ribbon stripes. The front of the high waist, as well as the revers of the sleeves, is trimmed with rows of prune-colored ribbon, arranged on the waist in straight and on the sleeves in diagonal lines. The sleeves are plain (without ribbons,) as are also the back of the waist and the back breadths of the skirt. The dress is completed by a prune-colored crepe de China sash.

A multitude of black wrappings are in preparation for the seaside. These are of all shapes, dolmans, capes and basques, with huge sleeves, and are invariably of Sicilienne or India cashmere. The fabrics of which these wrappings are made are literally covered with an embroidery called damascene, producing the richest and most striking effect, and wrought with steel and silver, or steel and gold thread mixed. This produces exactly the effect of fine Russian inlaid enameling and, among the eccentricities of the day, is at least acceptable. At any rate, it is preferable to the embroidery of silk of all colors on black linen suits.

Tabliers vary infinitely in shape; they are square, rounded, pointed and longer on one side than the other. Many overskirts are made with tabliers, that is, the latter is separate on each side from the back breadths of the over-skirt, of which it forms a part, the space being filled in with ribbon bows, lace ruches, trellis work of ribbons, &c.

The color most worn just now is cream white, or that of a yellowish tinge. Silks, flowers, feathers and ribbons are all of this tint, which is less crude and more becoming to the face than pure white. Another advantage of cream white is that of combining well with all other colors. For very dressy toilettes cream white crepe de Chine is much worn in the guise of a train, pleated perpendicularly in large pleats, over pink, pale blue, lilac or bronze faille dresses. This train, which extends only from the belt, is very long, stretching far behind the wearer of the appendage.

BONNETS.

Bonnets with wide brims, trimmed with strings of black or white tulle, according as the bonnet is dark or light are universally worn. A fashion which will take, and which is beginning to be adopted is that of trimming bonnets with thread laces. Hitherto thread laces, such as Valenciennes, Malines and Alencon, have been used only for garments made of linen, muslin or nansook, but now bonnets are trimmed with Valenciennes lace of all widths.—Harper's Bazar.

VARIETIES.

FORTY thousand Masonic badges were sold in New York at the dedication of the Temple.

IT is observed that in strawberry short-cake it is not the cake that is short, but the strawberries.

THE Princess of Wales has more than her share of suffering. In addition to rheumatism, she is losing her hearing.

THIRTY-FOUR head of Ayrshire cattle at Fitchburg, Mass., were sold on Wednesday for $2,000. One cow brought $410.

"Two soles that beat as one," remarked the boy to his mother, as she was dealing with him for his sins with both slippers at once.

"ARE these soaps all one scent?" inquired a lady of a juvenile salesman. "No, ma'am, they're all ten scents," replied the innocent youngster.

GOLD has been discovered in Surry, N. H., on a small creek that empties into the Ashuelot river. Persons are also prospecting for a silver mine with indications of success.

CHALLENGING lawyer to a colored jurymen in Clinton, La: "Do you know what a verdict is?" "No, sah!" "Did you ever see one?" "No, sah!" I nebber was at a show in my life."

A LITTLE girl hearing her school teacher spoken of as a painstaking woman, remarked that the scholars were the "painstakingest," for they were generally whipped all round every day.

THREE Montreal small boys plucked all the feathers out of three inoffensive pigeons "just to see them hobble about naked." As they had stolen the birds, they were sent to the Reformatory School.

LITTLE STELLA MONTZ, of Madison, Ind., aged 8, on Saturday last went to a drawer where a loaded pistol had been carelessly left, and in taking it out accidentally discharged it, the charge taking effect near the heart and killing her instantly.

THERE is shown in the business part of Conwayboro, S. C., a house, once the headquarters of Gen. Marion during his Revolutionary campaign on the Great Pedee River. It is built of cypress and is still in an excellent state of preservation.

BY love's delightful influence the attack of ill-humor is resisted, the violence of our passion abated, all the injuries of the world alleviated, the bitter cup of affliction sweetened and the sweetest flowers plentifully strewed along the most thorny paths of life.

THE accumulation of wealth is followed by an increase of care, and by an appetite for more. He who seeks for much will ever be in want of much. It is best with him to whom Providence has given that which is sufficient, though every superfluity be withheld.

A CROWD of fellows charivaried a newly-married couple in Placerville, Cal., a few evenings since. The young husband enticed the leader of the gang into the house, closed the door, and stood over him triumphantly while the muscular bride administered a rawhiding.

A SWISS newspaper announces that the body of John Blackford, an American actor, who was lost three years ago in trying to ascend Mount Blanc without guides, was found in an immense block of ice which recently fell from the mountain. The body is thoroughly preserved.

HERE are the heads of a sermon once preached by a quaint old minister on the text, "Adam, where, art thou?" "First—All men are somewhere. Secondly—Some men are where they ought not to be. Thirdly—If they don't take care, they will soon find themselves where they had rather not be."

A NEWSPAPER editor, taught, doubtless, by experience, says: "Editors object to have anything written on more than one side of a piece of paper. The only exception to the rule is when they write a promise to pay. On such a slip they generally solicit the name of some other person to be written on the reverse side."

A BRIDGEPORT husband, now traveling, received a letter form his wife the other day, in which she called him a "perfek broot." He wrote back that if she didn't improve in her spelling before he returned home he would apply for a divorce, and she now attends all the "spelling matches" within a radius of twenty miles.

A MAN at Brandon, Vt., has shot two vulture-hawks that were living in a huge perpendicular rock more than one hundred feet from the base of a hill. The most skillful hunters in the neighborhood have for a long time been trying to shoot these hawks, but in vain. The male one has been dreaded by the entire neighborhood, and heavy rewards have been offered for him. He is said to have been more than twenty years old.

IT is said that there was a serious interference with the festivities of the Sheridan wedding, the result of an unaccountable oversight. A great quanty of pastry and other delicate dishes had been placed in a back yard for the purpose of cooling, and left there without any one to watch them. The consequence can easily be imagined by any one familar with characteristics of the Chicago boy. The aroma from the steaming dainties wafted to the streets soon brought to the spot a horde of juvenile banditti, who, without the slightest regard to the dignity of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, or to the appetites of the guests, swarmed over the fence and bore away the choicest plots that had been provided for the wedding feast.

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THE verdict of ten thousand dollars against the proprietors of this paper excites as much disapprobation as surprise throughout the country. It is universally condemned by the public and the press.

THE political issues in Ohio are the same that they are in this State. The people are warring against the extravagance of Radical rule. The idea that the school question enters into the canvass does not deceive any one in the State—it will not change one hundred voters at the polls.

NEXT Tuesday will be a lively day for politicians, both Democratic and Republican Conventions assemble on that day. The Democratic Convention will assemble in Lafayette Hall, where the outside public can be accommodated in the gallery, and thus avoid confusion.

THE Republican Sheriff Convention held yesterday, and adjourned for a week, was without precedent or parallel for disorder and riotous conduct. Respectable Republicans are utterly disgusted with the efforts of the Ring, which will be made to tell at the election. The managers have invited their own destruction and can have no one to blame but themselves.

THE Radical State Convention of Maine on Tuesday forgot to give any expression on the subject of a Third Term, or in favor of reform and a return to economical and honest government. The latter omission is not very strange, however, as to attack dishonesty and extravagance in the affairs of government, would be to attack the Radical party as it not stands organized.

AFTER all Wm. M. Tweed has only got out of the frying pan into the fire. The civil suits against him will either keep him in jail the rest of his life or reduce him to the most abject poverty. Mr. Charles O'Connor has completed arrangements by which nearly or quite all the stealings of the Tweed Ring will be recovered to the city. The taxpayers of other cities would no doubt like to be equally fortunate.

IT is understood that the terms of the arrangement between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads are briefly these: The Baltimore road gets equal facilities over Col. Scott's line between Philadelphia and New York, and the Saratoga basis of the trunk lines is accepted as ruling freight and passenger tariffs. All opposition is to close, and it is extremely probable the public will make good in some form or other, the costs of the recent flurry. The scalpers are everywhere making a rush for non-limited tickets.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Our friends throughout Allegheny county should not overlook the primary meetings to be held on Saturday, June 19th., the particulars of which are given in the call of the chairman of the Committee in another column. The convention will meet at Lafayette Hall, Wood street and Fourth avenue, on the Tuesday following, 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate the county ticket. We hope to see every district represented.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

At a recent meeting of the City Council, an application was made on behalf of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, for a compromise of the claim of the city against them, growing out of the misappropriation—to use a very mild term—of the water bonds. The application was referred to the Finance Committee, and on Tuesday of last week this Committee gave a hearing to parties interested, but without action indicating what recommendation they would make to Councils, postponed the further consideration of the subject until next week. We believe the application should receive the careful consideration of Councils and of our citizens generally.

The proposition of the stockholders is to pay forty per cent. of the $380,000 claimed by the city, which would amount to $152,000, in thirty and ninety days, in full satisfaction of the whole demand. Of course there must be most urgent reasons to justify such an abatement of the city's claim, or it would not merit a moment's consideration. We believe they exist, and that the application can be sustained on principles of expediency and justice.

An important fact to be noted at the outset, is that the misappropriation of the water bonds was the result of collusion between the agent of the city and the cashier of the bank. Until the bank was closed, owing to losses consequent on the panic of the autumn of 1873, neither stockholders or directors had knowledge that the bank had anything to do with the water bonds. Nor was this lack of knowledge the result of culpable carelessness on the part of the directors of the bank. The fact was carefully and ingeniously veiled by the agent to whom the city confided the custody of the bonds and his confederate, the cashier of the bank; one is now dead and the other a fugitive in foreign lands. It is true the bank should never have employed a dishonest cashier, but does not the same principle hold good relative to the city's agent in the misuse of the bonds. Nay, is not the latter the more culpable, as he furnished the material by which the fraud was consummated. In strict equity are not the innocent stockholders of the bank and the Water Commission or the City Councils on precisely the same platform in this matter of responsibility? It seems hard that the former should be ruined to make good the losses that would never have occurred except through the dishonesty of the trusted agent of the city.

When the exposure came that startled and alarmed the public, the Nation stockholders were coerced, under threats of immediate bankruptcy—which would have involved the utter ruin of some of our most enterprising business and manufacturing firms—into giving mortgages amounting to $600,000 to secure the debt claimed by the city and other creditors of the bank. In view of subsequent developments, more correctly defining the responsibility for the misuse of the water bonds or the proceeds thereof, it is claimed the exaction of this mortgage on the part of the city, was an unjust exercise of arbitrary power. It is no exaggeration, we suppose, to state the bank stockholders were frightened into it by the lash of compulsory bankruptcy held over them by the attorney representing the city. Bankruptcy under the law then in force meant irretrievable ruin.

If Councils shall refuse its assent to any compromise, within the next twenty days, under the agreement with the city, the Nation stockholders will be called on to pay the first and second installments of twenty per cent. each, which amount in the aggregate, with interest, to $186,000. This they find themselves unable to do, and unless relief is afforded, the mortgages must be foreclosed, and a large amount of real property forced on the market. Every one knows the depression in real estate that now exists. Under forced sales it will not realize more than from one-fourth to one-half its value. Is it for the interest of the city to compel this sacrifice, and drive some of our most enterprising citizens into bankruptcy? Certainly not. Failing to realize the full amount from these mortgage sales, the City Attorney suggests that "for the remainder the personal property of the stockholders will be liable." We hardly think he could have been in earnest, in advising such a Shylockian policy, even if it is set down in the bond. We believe, and in the judgment we are confirmed by the views of gentlemen of experience, that the city will probably realize more by accepting the compromise tendered by the stockholders than it will secure by forcing the mortgaged property to sale. In brief, therefore, we hold—

1. That the misuse of the bonds was brought about by collusion for which the city, through its officials, is fully as responsible as the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company.

2. That the agreement between the city and the Trust Company was exacted in an arbitrary and unjust manner, and by the concealment of important facts; and

3. That the city will realize as much money by assenting to an arrangement with the stockholders as it will by resorting to extreme measures, and at the same time will save large numbers of active and industrious citizens from bankruptcy.

In addition to what we have said, a strong argument may be addressed to the public, in support of the compromise, by a statement of the sacrifices made by the stockholders to weather the financial storm that so suddenly enveloped them. We think it would show an amount of good faith and honest and determined effort to protect their creditors that has few parallels, and should command the generous sympathy of the public. The Trust Company has been peculiarly unfortunate. It had no corporate existence under the laws of the State, an advantage which, if it had been secured, would have rendered the stockholders liable only to double the value of the stock they held. As it is, all the stockholders are individually liable for the full amount of the debts of the company. As a result of their cashier's conspiracy with the accredited agent of the city, they have sunk the entire capital stock of the company, their individual deposits in the bank, and a reserve fund of near $40,000. Nor is this all, for after a hard struggle by a comparatively small number of stockholders, the large sum of $212,000 was furnished from their private means towards meeting the liabilities of the association. The contributions to this fund ranged from five to twenty times the per value of stock held by contributors to it. In addition numbers of stockholders after aiding in raising the $212,000 were compelled to mortgage their property; they gave up not only their savings but the homes looked to as a refuge in old age. Many who did this were not capitalists or business men in the ordinary sense, but hard working mechanics, small traders, gardeners, teamsters, etc. Some of the cases narrated of the sacrifices of these men appeal strongly to the public sympathy. Nor did the demands on their fortitude end here. A large sum of money contributed by the stockholders in payment of their liabilities was lost by the unexpected failure of a bank in which it was deposited by the trustee. And now the question is whether these struggling men shall be forced to the wall, and every hope of regaining the past and triumphing over their misfortunes, shattered, by the city of Pittsburgh acting towards them the part of the relentless and exacting creditor. We do not believe such a course to be the desire of any considerable portion of our citizens. It would not be if the obligation of the Trust Company was an honestly and openly incurred debt—the same as those of the ordinary depositors in the bank. But how much less should it be so, when almost every department of the city government is fully as censurable, and in strict equity should be equally responsible, for the losses caused by the water bond fraud, as the stockholders of the Trust Company. No amount of business foresight could have prevented the secret conspiracy between the agent of the city and the agent of the company. The agent of the city contributed the material which alone made it possible.

We are convinced that a great change has taken place in the public mind in reference to the extent of responsibility that should be visited on the Nation Trust Company, since the excited days that followed the exposure of the water bond fraud. It is not alone sympathy for struggling men, who have impoverished themselves to meet obligations they accepted under a species of duress, that has produced this change, but the love of justice and fair play that should animate every manly heart has had a great deal to do with it. This is no time, when the most solvent and enterprising of our citizens are struggling under a long continued depression in business and shrinkage of values, for the city to play the part of the obdurate creditor, and drive to financial ruin numbers of our most active and intelligent business men, or force to ruinous sale the homesteads of industrious mechanics and laborers. It will not pay in any sense. The City Treasury will be no better off than if it accepted the compromise, while a disastrous blow will be struck at the general interests of the community.

We earnestly hope the Finance Committee and Councils will give this subject their most earnest consideration. It should not be treated in the narrow light of a mere question of debt and payment. There are other and broader considerations that enter into the case, and foremost among them are those we have sufficiently indicated, viz: the injustice of imposing the whole weight of the water bond default on the stockholders of the Trust Company, when the city is equally blameworthy; and second, the doubt whether even extreme measure will result in a larger return to the City Treasury, than the acceptance of the compromise. On these grounds alone, entirely disconnected from any feeling of sympathy for the unfortunate, we believe Councils would be justified, and sustained by the great mass of our citizens, in ratifying the pending proposition from the stockholders of the Trust Company.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INJUSTICE.

One of the first and most thorough investigation to be instituted next December, when the Democratic House of Representatives takes its part in the national administration, should be an inquiry into the management of the Department of Justice presided over until recently by Mr. Laudaulet Williams, who has subsided into a Washington claim agent. A man of meager abilities, of malevolent temper, without scruples in the accomplishment of partisan ends, he did more to excite turmoil and lawlessness in the South, and plunder the people, than all the midnight Ku-Klux that were ever mustered. Under his patronage a crew of informers and spies was encouraged in every Southern State, and the machinery of the Federal courts prostituted to the basest of personal and political ends. He is directly responsible for the long-continued mis-government of Louisiana, for the outrages committed in Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, and Arkansas. Grant has had no henchman so devoted to his personal and political interests as Williams; and his appreciation of it was shown by the persistent effort made to place him in the high office adorned by the learning and virtues of Marshall, Taney and Chase. But an outraged public sentiment, for a wonder prevented his confirmation by the Senate. After this rebuke, it was not long until the unloading process compelled the retirement of Williams from the Cabinet

It is significant that one of the first official acts of Williams' successor in the Department of Justice, has been a circular addressed to subordinates throughout the Union, pointing out the necessity of retrenchment in the lavish and undoubtedly corrupt expenditures encouraged by the late Attorney-General. Of course the Radical Congress is primarily responsible for the appropriations, but Williams was the obedient instrument that diverted the public moneys from judicial to partisan and personal purposes. It was his assigned duty to create a Radical party in the South, with the ignorance of the negroes and the rascalities of the carpet-baggers as a basis. How signally he failed we all know, although he scattered millions and wickedly perverted the Federal judiciary to the grand object he had in view.

A few figures extracted from the official records show how dearly the people have paid for the achievements of Williams in the Attorney-General's office. They are well worth considering.

In the last three years of Johnson's administration, when Messrs. Stanberry of Ohio and Evarts of New York, were Attorney Generals, the expenses of the Department aggregated $5,103,818.

In the two first (fiscal) years of Grant's administration, with Hoar of Massachusetts and Akerman of Georgia, in the Department, the expenditures reached $5,234,721.

Then Williams came upon the stage, and in the three fiscal years of 1872,1873, and 1874, and the first quarter of 1875, he expended nearly twelve millions of dollars ($11,795,430). Three years and a quarter of Williams cost the taxpayers a million and a half of dollars more than five years of his predecessors.

Intelligent observers of public affairs have a pretty accurate general idea of the way the money was squandered in carrying elections at the South, but upon the House of Representatives next winter will devolve the duty of searching out the authentic details. This sort of information will be vastly interesting pending the canvass of 1876. Williams left the Cabinet undoubtedly to forestall all investigation. Pierpont accepted the place to save Grantism from the impending exposure, by the eleventh hour promises of reform. But these devices will be of no avail. The truth must come out. It is essential to round off one chapter in the history of Radical rule.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

In regard to the investigation into the management, past and present of the State Treasury, ordered by the House of Representatives at its last session, the Harrisburg Patriot in correcting misstatements made by the New York World, says the Committee, on being refused recognition by the State Treasurer, or permission for their clerk to examine the records of the department, designated one of their number to examine the treasury accounts on file in the office of the State Auditor; this member of the Committee, aided by a clerk who is an expert, has been engaged for a month in a careful and thorough examination of the duplicate treasury accounts in the Auditor's office. A report will be made public in due season. The Auditor General, Mr. Temple, in reply to aspersions on his course in the investigation, authorizes the Patriot to state that "he is now giving all the aid in his power to the sub-committee appointed by the House Committee of Investigation, and that he has done so from the very moment the sub-committee called upon him; and further, that in case the Committee fail to make an examination which shall be satisfactary to the public or conclude to abandon the work, he will himself assume the task of making a thorough investigation." Mr. Temple has been in office but six weeks, and finding a bankrupt treasury ($1 76) when he entered on his duties, has devoted nearly his whole time to collecting moneys due the State, in order to enable the Treasury to meet the ordinary expenses of the State government. Radical financiering has emptied the State Treasury, and the first duty of the Auditor General was to repair the results of either the blundering or corruption of that party.

A WASHINGTON special to the Commercial gives a new theory of the late $47,000 robbery of the Treasury which is to the effect that the robbery never actually occurred, but was the means used to cover up other transactions. It is also claimed that there is no suspicion attaches to Gen. Spinner as being in any way connected with the transaction. Now the very denial is calculated to cast suspicion upon a worthy and faithful officer who was compelled to resign because of his unflinching honesty and devotion to duty. We have no doubt, however, that the money was actually stolen by some one in the Treasury—but to charge it, by insinuation upon Gen. Spinner is outrageous.

MINOR NOTES.

SECRETARY BRISTOW reiterates the statement that he is not a candidate for the Presidency.

REPRESENTATIVE Alexander H. Stephens is mentioned by several Southern journals as a prospective Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia.

THE cane and rice crop of Louisiana are reported to be in an exceedingly promising condition, especially along the coasts between New Orleans and the Gulf.

THE Democrats of the Senatorial District composed of Fayette and Greene have nominated James W. Hayes, of Greene county, for State Senator.

ADJUTANT GENERAL BINGHAM'S report touching the Missouri war-claim swindle shows a very shaky state of affairs there. His investigation has unearthed thus far $1,000.000 worth of the fraudulent issue.

THE health of the poet Longfellow is reported so precarious that he does not attempt to accomplish any literary work whatever, but takes exceeding care of himself. He is a constant sufferer from acute neuralgia.

IT is the same story from every section of Tennessee—the wheat crop likely to be one of the largest ever harvested; corn, cotton and tobacco doing magnificently, and the farmers in better spirits than at any time since the war.

THE late Judge Henry R. Mygatt of New York used to have posted in his office at Oxford this very emphatic notice: "The subscriber signs no recommendations nor remonstrances for political office, nor writes any letters therefor."

AT a recent session of the Mississippi State Grange it was decided to be practicable and expedient to establish a college for the benefit of Patrons, their sons and daughters; the guidance and control of such college to be exclusively under the Patrons of the State.

THE Democrats of Adams county on the 14th inst., nominated the following ticket: For Sheriff—Joseph Spangler; Clerk of Courts—A. King; Register and Recorder—Nathaniel Miller; Treasurer—Charles Zeigler; Commissioners—Ephraim Lease, John Nunemaker; Director of Poor—Jos. Gelbach; Auditor—Jacob L. Bream; Coroner—Lt. Lefeever.

THE Democratic primary election held in Greene county nominated the following ticket: Senate, James W. Hayes; Treasurer, John Hunt; Prothonotary, George Ullom, Clerk of Courts H. C. Pollock; District Attorney, W. A. Hook; County Commissioners, J. P. Morris and W. T. Pogue; Register and Recorder, J. P. Yoders; Poor House Director, J. M. Anderson; Auditors, Edward W. Wood and John R. Bell.

OXFORD (Miss,) Falcon: The late postmaster—one of Grant's pets—at Winona, is now in jail at this place. He is charged with defrauding the Government—we use a soft word—out of about $8,000. His name is H. C. Manker, we believe. He left for parts unknown, and was arrested at Columbus, Mo. If we mistake not this same man was foreman of the grand jury some two years ago at this place.

THE Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Democratic Convention squarely denies the charges busily calculated by Ohio Radicals that the Democratic party was the champion of any religious sect. Every Republican journal in Ohio has raised the anti-Catholic standard, and as a corrollary have insisted that the Democrats espoused the cause of that church for the subversion of "popular rights." An old trick of Radicalism, and very thin.

THE New York Orangemen have decided not to have their disturbing annual parade next month, on the anniversary of victory of William III. over James II. in 1690, on the banks of the river Boyne. New Yorkers must be delighted to get rid of the nuisance, for these parades have resulted frequently in riots, ostensibly of a religious character. In Philadelphia, the Orangemen are preparing for a grand turnout.—Courier-Journal.

"IN every county in California," says the San Francisco Chronicle, "there is a Court-House ring, composed generally of a very worthless set of idle officials, whose average intellect is below that of ordinary skilled mechanics, whose time of labor does not average one hour per day, and whose salaries are from two to five times that of intelligent clerks, book-keepers, or well-educated farmers, in the villages and surrounding country."

THE people of Marshall, Texas, held a meeting the other evening and organized a "Davis Homestead Association," whose purpose is to buy a homestead for Jefferson Davis in any part of Texas he may prefer, and to furnish him and his family with a competency during the rest of his life. Other associations of a similar character are organizing in various parts of the state, which will co-operate for the attainment of their common end.

IT is stated that the Prince of Wales will leave England for Calcutta in October, on board the Narcissus, flagship of Rear-Admiral Randolph, C. B. The preparations for the visit are being arranged on a scale befitting in every sense his Royal Highness' station. There will be a succession of naval demonstrations at Bombay, Madras, Columbo, and Galle, the four principal sea-port towns of British India. The Hindoos have seen a good deal of England's power by land, especially during the stormy days of the mutiny, and a display of her maritime power will be a great novelty to the natives.

AN anti-Masonic or anti-secret society convention held at Pittsburgh, last week, placed in the field candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. J. B. Walker, of Illinois, is nominated for the former position, and Mr. Donald Fitzpatrick, of New York, for the latter. This is the first movement of one-idea people, but it will be an unusual circumstance if a dozen similar burlesques are not perpetrated before the presidential election of 1876.—St. Paul Pioneer.

A REPORTER of the St. Louis Times recently asked General Sherman to state his opinion about General Grant. Tecumseh spoke very freely, attributing to General Grant a great deal of common sense. He said he did not see Grant drunk at Shiloh, up to half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and whisky was so scarce at that time that he didn't believe he got anything to get drunk on during the day. General Sherman thought that Grant might drink some whisky after a battle, but not during its progress. Somebody should interview the President about the Shiloh whisky and get something definite, if possible.—Courier-Journal.

OLD Parson Brownlow,—this disreputable old Tennesse politician has been abusing General D. H. Hill. His forte is abuse, and his abuse is founded on falshood. He is a scoundrel, and if he will come to Greenville, South Carolina, the editor of the News will open his columns to him to enable him to refute the charge, or he will meet him on the stump. [Greenville (S. C.) News. This I understand to be a cautiously-worded challenge to fight a duel. I accept the challenge. The laws governing the Code of Honor allow the challenged party to designate time and place, and weapons for a duel. I appoint that we fight in an open-top hog-pen, immediately after a hard summer rain, and that the weapons be dung-forks. Whoever shall toss the other out, shall be regarded as having killed him in mortal combat.—[W. G. Brownlow, editor, etc.

OUR LIBEL SUIT.

ADDITIONAL OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Allegheny Evening Mail.]

AN OUTRAGEOUS VERDICT.

The verdict of the jury on Saturday in awarding W. D. Moore, Esq., $10,000 damages against James P. Barr & Co., proprietors of THE PITTSBURGH POST, surprises and disappoints everybody. A few more renderings like this one would have the effect to make one feel as if there was no security to reputation, liberty of person or property in the hands of an average jury of twelve men in this county. The award is excessive and oppressive. Ten thousand dollars for damages! For what? THE POST, in a heated political canvass, animadverted on Mr. Moore's course, in a pretty pungent article, and by way of spice, injected a little personal and professional criticism into the editorial. . . . .

The verdict is regarded as an outrage on the rights of respectable citizens. Reputations must be of a flimsy nature, if they can be damaged by the Pickwickian editorials of a political newspaper. The effect of this verdict will be to disgust sensible people with jury trials whose verdicts are, it would seem, contingent more upon the adroit and skilful management of unscrupulous counsel than an honest and truthful examination of the merits of the case at issue.

[From the Commercial.]

UNNECESSARILY SEVERE.

The verdict in the libel case of Moore vs. Barr, rendered on Saturday last, struck every one as unnecessarily severe, as well as vindictive. The excessive damages allowed will probably induce the Court to set the verdict aside on that ground. The charge to the jury was explicit as to their duty to find a verdict that would compensate the plaintiff for the actual damages inflicted upon him, but the Court expressly refused to charge that it was their duty to find punitive or vindictive damages. The libel was unquestioned; but the jury's place, under the charge of the Court, was to indemnify the plaintiff, not to punish the defendant. No one will pretend that the plaintiff has been damaged by the libel to the extent of ten thousand dollars, and the verdict must consequently be regarded as rendering damages not warranted by the law and the facts in the case.

[From the Gazette.]

A SURPRISE.

The close of the libel suit against THE POST was a surprise to the public. The prevailing opinion, with which we fully concur, is, that the damages assessed were excessive, and the verdict should be set aside, for this season. The article complained of was the outgrowth of a political fight in which much bad blood was displayed on both sides.

[From the Dispatch.]

OUTRAGEOUSLY EXCESSIVE.

The verdict of $10,000 for the plaintiff in the Moore-POST libel suit was outrageously excessive. As the case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court unless a new trial is granted by the Court below; we furbear further comment.

[From the Phila. (M'Clure) Times.]

That was a rare double compliment paid to Pittsburgh by a Pittsburgh jury on Saturday last, by a verdict for ten thousand dollars against THE POST, the Democratic organ, for libelling Mr. Moore, chairman of the Democratic County Committee. It is a grand tribute to Pittsburghers to have it judicially estimated that they have a party organ that is capable of damaging anybody to the amount of ten thousand dollars. In Philadelphia no honest jury would decide that anybody could be injured to half that amount by any or all our party organs, no matter what measure of deliberate malice could be proven, and most of them could escape anything like a fair fraction of such a verdict on the ground that their scandals are harmless in the estimation of the public. The Bulletin could escape entirely by proving an alibi for want of circulation, and the Press could establish to the satisfaction of any unbiassed jury that what it says is simply according to contract, and malice could not be presumed in law, and no one would pretend to prove actual damages by reason of any publication in its columns. Then it is a compliment of the rarest sort to have it judiciously ascertained that a chairman of a political county committee has ten thousand dollars' worth of reputation to damage. It would be a luxury for Philadelphia to find that sort of chairman of a political city committee. While there is now and then an honorable exception, just as the apple blossom in the chill of autumn, as a rule it would take all the chairmen of both parties for as many years to present ten thousand dollars' worth in clean, damageable character. Oftentimes all of them on active duty could be bagged, with all their camp equipage and the paraphernalia of battle, for half that sum, and they would about as soon think of going to Tophet to pump thunder at a shilling a clap, as to try a jury for damages for libel on their political actions. Altogether we congratulate Pittsburgh on this exceptional compound compliment, and especially are THE POST and Mr. Moore to be honored for such a tribute to the power of the one and the worth of the other. Of course no such verdict will ever be paid, for the law will find some way to prevent so gross a wrong, but, as an ornamental affair, we think it a decidedly handy thing to have about the house. Moore should at once enter satisfaction on the record, and publish a card of thanks to Barr for their mutual achievement. Honors are easy between them.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Legal ingenuity has discovered a new form of libel. THE PITTSBURGH POST said that Mr. W. D. Moore, of that city, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, had not discharged his duties faithfully. For this THE POST has been sentenced to pay $10,000. If it is a libel to call a man an inefficient Democrat, what words would describe the crime of calling him a thorough-paced Democrat.

QUEER THINGS FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S BOOK.

[St. Louis Times.]

A paragraph of pungency in Sherman's book is this, written to Secretary Chase in August, 1862:

In twenty more years of prosperity, it will require a close calculation to determine whether England, her laws and history, will claim for a home the continent of America or the isle of Britain.

He wrote to Samuel Sawyer, editor of the Memphis Appeal, July, 1862:

Personalities in a newspaper are wrong and criminal. . . . In your sketch of my career you make more than a dozen mistakes of fact. . . . I mention these facts (errors) to show you how wrong it is to speak of persons. If I find the press of Memphis actuated by high principles and a sole devotion to their country, I will be their best friend; but if I find them personal, abusive, dealing in inuendoes and hints at a blind venture, and looking to their own selfish aggrandizement and fame, then they had better look out.

He wrote to the editor of the Memphis Bulletin, September, 1862:

When people forget their obligations to the government. . . I will not go out of my way to protect them or their property. . . Soldiers are men and citizens, and should promptly resent any insult to their country, come from what quarter it may.

He wrote outside of Memphis in October, 1862:

I connived at Van Dorn's supplies of cigars, liquors, books, gloves, &c., for his individual use; but medicines . . . were confiscated if attempted to be passed out.

These detached paragraphs are humorous in the light of facts, and we entreat the General to be philosophic.

THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION—EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER DECLINES.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, New York,
June 4, 1875.

To Dr. W. Wilson, Clearfield, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in possession of yours of the 2d, and have made special note of what you say therein about the Centennial celebration and about State politics, and have to say in reply, that it is unnecessary to discuss the Gubernatorial question, so far as relates to myself, for I am not a candidate for the nomination and cannot be induced to become one. It is now almost twenty-four years since the people of Pennsylvania selected me to fill that high and honorable office, as they did, also, at a subsequent date confer upon me another trust of equal distinction and honor, and it must not be understood that I expect or desire them at this late period in my life, to again select me for the Gubernatorial chair. So far from this it gives me real pleasure to withdraw my name from the canvass and to concede the coming opportunity to the young men of my party, who are able and willing to endure the toil and excitement incident to a political campaign. Beside I should not feel willing, for some months to come to leave the Centennial work, in which I am now constantly engaged, and when I do so, I hope it may be to return to my family and friends at Clearfield.

With sincere respect, I remain your obedient servant. WILLIAM BIGLER.

THE ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY CONVENTION.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The Hon. J. B. Walker, nominated for President of the United States by the recent National Christian Anti-secret Society Convention at Pittsburgh, is not generally known to the people of this country, and, as a competitor for the amenities of the White House with Gen. Grant and other gentlemen, it is gratifying to know that Mr. Walker is being searched for. As it was stated in the dispatches that he is from Illinois, the Chicago Tribune has been looking for him, and gives the following information:

The only person of that name generally known here happens to be a prominent Mason, so that a good deal of explanation had to be given to the public, and it finally appeared that the J. B. Walker who was elected chairman was somebody who lived somewhere and had written something against Masonry. The public showed no eagerness to know anything more about him, and he dropped into oblivion, whence he has been fished out by the "National Christian Association convention," now in session at Pittsburgh, which has nominated him for President of the United States on a platform which very kindly "recognizes God" (which all Masons also do), and says unutterable things about the blasphemous wickedness of the ingenious persons who enjoy wearing aprons and carrying swords on parade days in the streets. A good deal of doubt has been felt as to the person who would succeed Grant, and it is a relief to have the question settled. Walker, and somebody named Kirkpatrick, or Patrick Kirk, will of course be elected. As the Presidential candidate hails from Illinois, this State will soon claim Virginia's old title of "Mother of Presidents."

A BOUNTY QUESTION.

In response to queries as to the exact meaning of the Attorney-General's decision that "enrolment before the proclamation and orders mentioned in the act April 22, 1873, does not preclude a claim for bounty where the company or regiment was mustered into the military service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861," The N. Y. Evening Post has obtained the following extract from the decision referred to:

"The act of April 22, 1872, provides as follows: 'That every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861, under proclamation of the President of the United States of May 3, 1861, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered before August 6, 1861, into any regiment, company or battery, which was accepted by the War Department under such proclamation and orders, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars, under and by virtue of the said proclamation and orders of the War department in force at the time of said enlistment and prior to July 22 1861, provided that the same has not already been paid."

"This act applies to those who 'enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861, under the proclamation of May 3, 1861, and the orders mentioned, and who were actually mustered in before August 6, 1861."

THE MINERS' WAR.

Attempt to Blow up A House.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 14.—On Saturday night, two kegs of powder and a lighted fuse were thrown through the window of James Curry's house in Kingston. One of his boarders was awakened by the noise and extinguished the fuse before the fire had reached the powder. Curry has been working at Paine's breaker against the orders of the Miners' Association and summary vengeance was thus attempted upon him.

This morning, about twenty men went to Waterman & Beaver's mines for the purpose of going to work but were met by a large crowd of strikers who threatened them and they forced them to go home. No correct opinion as to when the men will go to work can be given.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., June 14.—The Clearfield strikers, thirty-two in all, were convicted this afternoon of conspiracy and riot in this county and will be sentenced to-morrow. John Siney and Kingo Parks were held in $3,000 each for trial in September court.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 15.—The miners who have been working at Paine's shaft were met by a large gang this morning and ordered to stay out. A posse was raised and they opened a way through the mob, and those who wished entered the shaft. There was great excitement.

Later—The long strike is ended. The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company made an unconditional surrender through their delegates, last night. At a meeting with Mr. Parish, a dozen or more meetings were held yesterday, at different places. At Ashby, a delegation of seventy German miners went to the meeting for the purpose of voting for resumption; their object became known to the leaders and they were excluded from the meeting. They then held a meeting of their own and decided to be governed no longer by the Association. At another meeting the Irish and Welsh disagreed, and the former withdrew. At other meetings there was also a lack of harmony, and during the course of the day there was a general disagreement. As to future action the mass of miners were in favor of going to work, but the leaders fought hard against it.

Whatever terms were made by the company the men stated they had made a mistake in holding out so long or in making a strike, and were now in want of the necessaries of life and eager to have work immediately. This company employs about eleven thousand men, and all of their works will be started as soon as possible. The miners of individual operators will follow the men of this company, and there will be a general resumption in the Wyoning region.

The sentiment was too strong for them nger and part yielded. In the evening region meeting was held and delegates n went to Mr. Parish's office where a g and harmonious conference took ce, which ended in an agreement to go vork upon the companies terms with oncessions whatever.

SENTENCE IMPOSED ON STRIKING MINERS.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., June 15.—The thirteen striking miners who were found guilty last evening of conspiracy and riot were called for sentence this afternoon. Judge Orvis divided the criminals into three classes and pronounced sentences as follows:

The first class consisted of John H. Jones, President of the Miners' Union of this district; John J. Maloney, Secretary; Ralph Parks, Geo. McGowan, Thos Burns and Mathies Mayer, who were sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, $25 fine and undergo imprisonment one year. The second class consisted of thirteen others, who were sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of $25 and imprisonment for sixty days. There were thirteen of the third class on whom sentence was suspended, it being considered that they acted under the control of leaders. Xingo Parks, Secretary of the National Union, was present. After sentence was pronounced he seemed terribly distressed and shed tears.

WILKESBARRE, June 15.—John McCue was arrested to-day, as the person who put two kegs of powder and lighted the fuse into Curry's house in Kingston, on Saturday night. The roof was strong against him and had in ten thousand dollars bail.

COLLIERIES RESUMING WORK.

POTTSVILLE, June 15.—Telegrams received from the northern section of Schuylkill, state that a number of collieries resumed work this morning, among them several of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's mines. Several mines in the vicinity of Shenandoah are working full force, and it was necessary to turn a number of away who had applied for work.

WM. TWEED.

An Order of Release for the Ex-Tammany Chief Issued, but is to be Re-Arrested Immediately.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Court of Appeals has unanimously revised the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Wm. Tweed and ordered his discharge.

ABSTRACT OF DECISION OF THE COURT.

The judges hold that the writ of habeas corpus has always been construed in favor of and not against liberty of the subject and the civil rights of the reading must be the same when the benefit of it is invoked by the poorest citizen in the State or the greatest criminal and the most worthy of punishment. The law is no respecter of persons, and suffers no man, be he guilty or innocent to be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law, and the writ of habeas corpus is as advisable even to the most humble as he whom the popular voice has condemned as it has proved against certain officials by the Ring in Council. On the other hand the judges state "no sentences can be found for cumulative punishment upon a conviction of several offences charged in a single indictment, but the aggregate punishment exceeding that fixed by law or the grade of offence charged. The rule as claimed by appellants for single judgment for all offences charged in the indictment and the accused is convicted. It is held that offence joined shall be of the same grade and subject to the same punishment, but that is not the only punishment, but one kind but the same in degree.

THE EX-TAMMANY CHIEF TO BE RE-ARRESTED AT SUIT.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The news that the Court of Appeals had finally decided in favor of Tweed and ordered his release from the penitentiary was received throughout the city to-day with great rapidity and for the time took the place of the Beecher trail. Sheriff Rice has taken every precaution to prevent the arrest of Tweed immediately on his discharge. Deputy Sheriff Magee has been stationed with an order of arrest in hand with been stationed on Blackwell's Island for several days and will remain there until many chief before he can get the ex Tammany new found liberty, but has provided himself with securities to the amount of three million dollars. He will then proceed to Lud-low street, and even if he could supply the amount of bail, it is understood he would again be taken into custody on another suit in which an equal amount of security would be demanded. The order of arrest in the civil suits is signed by Judge Davis who was presiding judge at Tweed's trial.

POLITICAL.

COLUMBUS, June 16.—A large number of delegates representing every county in Ohio are here in readiness for the State Democratic Convention to-morrow.

Gov. Allen will be renominated by acclamation.

S. F. Cary and S. F. Hunt, both of Hamilton county, are prominently mentioned for Lieutenant Governor with the chances in favor of Cary. It may be that the contest between these candidates will necessitate a third man, which may be Robert E. Reece, of Hocking.

There are seven candidates for State Auditor—E. M. Green of Shelby, and E. B. Eshelman of Wayne, being the most prominent.

There are five candidates for Treasurer, nine for Attorney General and five for Supreme Judge. Indications now are that T. Q. Ashburn of Claremont will be nominated for the latter office.

There has been much talk about a platform and from all these crude suggestions indications are that the platform will in substance adopt the financial plan of last year; will declare the Democratic party made the Constitution and free schools and will cherish and defend them; will declare against a third term and the union of Church and State.

Hon. S. S. Cox of New York, upon invitation of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Columbus, addressed an audience of about 2,000 persons at City Hall this evening upon the political issues of the day. The speech was enthusiastically received. A short speech was also made by Gov. Allen.

WILLIAM MILLER NOMINATED FOR STATE SENTOR.

The Senatorial Convention of the Twelfth district met here to-day and nominated William Miller of Columbus for State Senator. A large number of delegates are already here for the State Democratic Convention to-morrow.

PORTLAND, June 15.—The State Republican Convention met this morning, W. W. Thomas, Jr., presiding. After a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, President Thomas and Eugene Hale made addresses, and the Convention took a recess.

On reassembling the committees reported and a series of resolutions were adopted, strong in party tone. The salient points are as follows: That the Union of States must be maintained at all hazzards; that the Government is that of a nation not of a confederacy; that local self-government in matters purely local must be adhered to; that there can be no legitimate conflict between the powers of the nation and of any State; that a sound currency based on coin and redeemable in coin is essential to the prosperity of the people, and that the most kindly and fraternal relations should be cultivated between all sections of the country.

Upon the first ballot, Gen. Selden Connor was nominated for Governor, receiving 497 out of 502 votes.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—The County Democratic Convention to-day nominated John C. Groom and Geo. Converse for members of the General Assembly. Senator Thurman, John G. Thompson and twelve others were elected delegates to the State Convention. No resolutions were adopted.

KENTUCKY.

Graves of Confederate Soldiers Decorated.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The Gazette's Paris, Ky., special says: The stormy weather to-day caused a postponement of the decoration exercises at the Confederate graves from the forenoon until nearly three P. M. A procession then formed and marched to the cemetery, followed by a large number of carriages filled with ladies. The decorations were tasteful and elegant. After a short payer by Rev. A. M. White, the procession returned to the court house and listened to an oration from Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn. In the course of his remarks he said: We are not here to talk of desolated homes, about which naught but sorrow rules. We are not here to blend our feelings in the face of those who fought against us. To-day we would not refuse a tribute of flowers to the Union soldier who fought bravely for the cause he loved. The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the Southern soldiers and said it was the duty of those present to honor those who have dared to die for a hopeless cause. He closed with an exhortation to the living to cherish the memory of men who had died in such a cause.

A poem was read by Major Henry T. Stanton. Dr. R. L. Dabney, of the Union Theological Seminary of Hampden, delivered an eulogy on Stonewall Jackson, which closed the exercises.

CINCINNATI.

Retributive Justice—Tom McGehan, Vallandigham's Client, Assassinated.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Tom McGehan, a notorious desperado, made famous by the tragic end of his counsel, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who lost his life in explaining some points on the trial of McGehan for the murder of a man named Meyers, was assassinated in his saloon, on Basin street, Hamilton, Ohio, at 12 o'clock last night. A constable hearing the shot fired, ran to the saloon and found McGehan lying dead in a pool of blood. From the appearance of the room and position of the body, the supposition is that some one entered the saloon, called for a drink, and while McGehan was serving a customer, he was shot by some one through a window that looks into an alley. On the west side of the house a spring wagon had been backed against this window, and the assassin undoubtedly stood upon it when he fired, as a pane of glass was shattered into a thousand fragments. Although shot with several bullets in the right temple and side of the face, McGehan had strength enough to get his revolver to defend himself, but fell dead on reaching the end of the counter. No clue to the murderer as yet.

THE FROST.

Considerable Damage Done the Crops.

BOSTON, June 14.—Dispatches from various points in Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut indicate heavy frost last night and considerable damage to crops.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Reports from Southern New Jersey say that the heaviest frost known for many years at this season occurred last night, and the damage to growing crops is said to be great.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Dispatches received last night from various parts of the State report very heavy cold rains yesterday and the night before, in some places doing material injury to cut and standing grain. The weather now is pleasant.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

Final Settlement of the Recent Difficulties—A Basis of Agreement Approved.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Board of Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning approved of the basis for agreement which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad entered into in New York on Friday last, and telegraphed their action to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, whose board is now in session but have not yet received a reply.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

It is understood that the agreement is for a period of ten years, the companies to agree upon moderate rates between all competing points which will be maintained by both. The contract can only be terminated by a resolution of the respective boards. A special committee is to be appointed by each board to whom shall be referred all matters of difference, if any, that may arise relative to the practical working of the agreement, and with power to adjust all complaints between the two companies. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company opens its lines between Philadelphia and New York to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the same terms they give other connecting roads at Philadelphia. This agreement, it is believed, will be of a permanent character. It is understood the details of the agreement will not be published.

THE BASIS OF SETTLEMENT RATIFIED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at a special meeting to-day, ratified the basis of settlement as agreed on by President Scott and Vice President King, making a single amendment, which, it is expected, will meet the approval of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies have reached a satisfactory understanding as to the proposed amendment to the agreement between these companies so that it may be regarded as practically adopted.

WILKESBARRE.

Miners Rejoicing at the Resumption of Operations.

WILKESBARRE, June 16.—Resumption in this region is a fact, notwithstanding the efforts of a few leaders yesterday, and to-day to undo what was accomplished on Monday. To-morrow the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's works at Ashley will be started with a force of two hundred and twenty-five men, and others will begin operations soon. The miners openly proclaim their joy at the unexpected turn in affairs. The strike has caused a loss to this region of fully ten million dollars. It is likely that some of the leaders of the strike will be refused work. A meeting of the miners of the Susquehanna Coal Company was held at Nanticoke last night. They state that Mr. Stickney wishes to reduce their pay more than ten per cent. and they voted unanimously not to go to work as long as he persists in the demand. They will resume at a reduction of ten per cent. upon last year's prices.

PERSONAL.

OMAHA, Neb., June 16.—Governor Garber left here to-day for California for the benefit of his health.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Gov. Jewell, Postmaster General, leaves this city for Milwaukee to-morrow and will spend the afternoon and evening there, returning to Chicago at night.

HANOVER, N. H., June 16.—Tappan Wentworth, of Lowell, who died on the 13th inst., bequeathed the bulk of his property to Dartmouth College. The bequest is estimated at $175,000.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Beaver Falls Cutlery Company have in their employ three hundred and forty workmen.

WOOD & Son's iron works, McKeesport, are running night and day; also the iron and tinplating works.

FRANK CALLACUSH, one of the Williamsport incendiaries, died at the Lycoming county Poor House recently.

THE proprietors of the Westerman and also of the Kimberly nail mills at Sharon, presented each of their employees with a new hat one day last week.

A SAFE in the store of Mr. Champion, Warrensville, Lycoming county, was blown open the other night and $150, as well as valuable papers were stolen.

THE ax and hoe factory of Mr. Graff, of Beaver Falls, went into operation on Monday of last week. It is but little over two months since the entire works were burned to the ground.

IT is a singular fact, that many who never attended church before, meet regularly at the M. E. Church building, every morning at nine o'clock—the hour for drawing rations.—Osceola Reveille.

THE trial of John Siney and Xingo Park indicted in the Clearfield county Court has been postponed until next term They are each held in $5,000 bail. They were the ringleaders of the striking miners.

THE work of the location of the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad still goes rapidly forward, and the route has been permanently fixed, with one short interval, some eighteen miles of the way to Washington. The grade stakes will be placed this week, and the contracts will likely be awarded next week.

SAYS the Williamsport Sun: Robt. M. Smith, about eighteen years of age, has been committed in default of $2,000 bail, on the charge of opening boxes at the post-office and taking letters therefrom. Robt. was one of the special detectives, employed by the city about one year ago, to help ferret out and bring to justice, the gang of incendiaries that then invested the city.

THE miners in the Clearfield regions have resumed work at the old price, 50 cents per ton. They are required to sign an agreement to engage in no more strikes. In consequence of the resumption coal is being shipped from the mines in large quantities. On Monday night there were one hundred and thirty-eight car loads, or about fourteen hundred tons, on the track between Phillipsburg and Tyrone.

OHIO NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH claims a population of 13,000.

WILMINGTON has organized a fire company and ordered a steam engine.

FIFTY-FOUR persons died in Seneca county last year, whose united ages reached 4,496 years, or an average of 83 14 years.

JOHN SHAW, the mail carrier between Allensville and McArthur, is said to have performed the duty sixteen years and never missed a day.

ON Saturday afternoon Chas. Cochran, a little boy of eight years, was drowned while bathing in in the Muskingum river at Zanesville.

THE employees of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad shops at Kent work nine hours a day now, the change taking effect on Monday of last week.

THE Ohio City Iron and Nail-works, at Martin's Ferry, have had a good run of trade during the past five months, and indications for the future are very encouraging.

RED HOT RADICAL CONVENTIONS.

DISORDER AND CONFUSION REIGN SUPREME.

FIGHTING THE RINGS—OUTRAGEOUS AND DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS—THE POLICE CALLED UPON AND UNABLE TO PRESERVE ORDER—THE SHRIEVALTY CONVENTION COMPELLED TO ADJOURN BEFORE MAKING A NOMINATION—SET UP JOB IN THE COMMISSIONERS' NOMINATIONS—THE PARTIAL TICKET NOMINATED.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday]

The excitement among the Radical ranks over the nominations for county officers culminated yesterday in the Conventions. The Conventions were to be held at the Court House, and at an early hour the Court House and City Hall Ring had marshalled their forces for the bitter fights which were to ensue. By ten o'clock the whole army of corrupt and debauched politicians had assembled at the Temple of Justice, and were putting forth every endeavor to accomplish their schemes. The various Conventions were to assemble at eleven o'clock, and as that hour approached the delegates assembled in the different rooms. A full report of the proceedings will be found below. It will suffice here to say that the Conventions were the most disorderly, disgraceful and outrageous ever held in this county, and cast a reproach upon the honest citizens of the county.

CONVENTION NO. 1.

Convention No. 1 met in the Common Pleas Court Room No. 1. The business of this Convention was to nominate a candidate for Sheriff and owing to the spirited contest between Diehl, Fife and Lindsay it was the great center of attraction. Long before the time fixed for calling the meeting to order crowds of spectators and delegates assembled in the room and the chances of the aspirants were fully discussed. From the assertions made it was easily seen that lively times would be had.

TRYING TO ELECT A CHAIRMAN.

Promptly at eleven o'clock C. S. Fetterman, Esq., called the Canvention to order by stating that the nomination of a temporary Chairman was the first business in order.

The names of Messrs. A. Blakely and J. S. Woodwell were suggested but the adherents of each aspirant desired to elect their chairman and in consequence the confusion that characterized the Convention throughout was commenced. A number of delegates were opposed to either of the gentlemen and while urging their claims the great crowd present commenced yelling and hooting in the most disgraceful manner.

After the most lasting had yelled themselves out of wind, a delegate suggested that the election of temporary secretaries were in order, and City Treasurer, Magee followed by moving that each candidate nominate one candidate for Chairman and also for Secretary. This suggestion was greeted by cheers from the fair minded portion of the delegates and deafning shouts, intermingled with prolonged hisses from others. The disorder and confusion continued for fully ten minutes, during which time the noise and yelling resembled the roaring of artillery and not the proceedings of a body of citizens assembled to nominate a candidate for an important office.

INVITED TO RETIRE.

Finally a motion was put amidst the confusion that all persons not delegates retire from the room, and a vote was taken, not one out of ten knowing what they were voting for. The motion was decided carried however, and a committee was appointed to examine delegates' credentials. A quarter of an hour was then spent in endeavoring to induce the delegates to retire, so that they could forcibly eject those who were not present by authority, but the attempts proved futile.

THE POLICE CALLED UPON FOR AID.

The yelping that ensued was outrageous and in order to quell the disorder, Treasurer Magee jumped upon the table and moved that a communication be sent to the Mayor requesting him to detail officers to preserve order. Shouts of derision followed the motion and the chairman was unable to put it. The communication however was sent to the Mayor notwithstanding and a portion of the city was stripped of officers in order to quell any riot that might arise.

ANOTHER ROOM WANTED.

The noise finally subsided to some extent and a motion was made to adjourn to City Hall. The chairman, who was diligently watching a chance to get in a word presently saw an opportunity for putting the question, and after doing so decided it carried, and appointed a committee to secure the use of the Hall. The committee then retired and in the meantime the most disgraceful disorder prevailed. The committee remained out so long that some of the country delegates thought the object was to refuse them the opportunity of voting, and several called loudly for a report. Amidst the confusion one sarcastic city delegate moved that a committee be appointed to show the ruralists where Ortwein was hung, and the motion elicited great shouts of laughter.

ASSEMBLING AT CITY HALL.

The Committee finally reported that Old City Hall had been secured and the delegates adjourned to that building. While the committee were absent they had taken precaution to have policemen posted at the door of the building so as to admit none but delegates. The Convention then dispersed, and by half-past twelve a majority of delegates had gained entrance to City Hall. The doorways were surrounded by outsiders of both parties who were anxious to see the fun. The jangling for admission to the room was continued till a late hour in the afternoon.

The meeting was again called to order about twenty minutes after one o'clock, and after some jarring the following secretaries were nominated: Messrs. T. B Graham, (Lindsay,) G. D. Camp, (Diehl) D. C. Hutz, (Fife) Robert Barker (Cluley.)

POLICE UNABLE TO KEEP ORDER.

A number of persons not delegates had had gained admission to the Hall and a long wrangle was had on a motion to exclude all such. The wrangle ended in the appointment of a committee to preserve order. In the meantime a large crowd of policemen were on duty in the hall vainly endeavoring to preserve quiet, but their efforts were of no avail.

The reception of credentials was in order and amidst the utmost confusion the papers were presented, when it was found that seats from twelve districts were were contested. The nomination of candidates for permanent chairman was in order and the former nominations were renewed, viz: Messrs. Blakely and Woodwell.

Great disorder followed, and amidst the hooting and yelling which could be heard a square off, it was decided that all claiming seats as delegates should be allowed to vote for chairman. The roll was then called and Blakely, a Fife-Diehl representative, was elected.

A PACKED COMMITTEE.

A motion for the appointment of a Committee on Contested Seats was made and carried, and the announcement of the committee from a list previously prepared was made as follows: John Sample, Rob't Dalzell, J. McClurg, C. L. Magee and Jno Evans. The announcement was received with cries of "put up job," "set up committee," "Diehl committee," etc. The committee then retired and while the Convention was waiting for their report the scene was disgraceful in the extreme. The howling and yelling sounded like thunder, and the disorder far exceeded that of any political Convention ever held in western Pennsylvania, or in fact in the United States. Several of the most vociferous yelpers had yelled until the paper collars fell from their necks and their voices finally became so weak that they couldn't speak above a whisper. Several delegates yelled out "Bob Mackey is in the room with the committee," and stoutly objected to the political wire pulling going on in the ante-room. Several drunken delegates standing upon chairs and lounges were vociferously yelling, and such expressions as "you're all drunk," "drunken fools," "d—n drunken s— of b—s," etc. were heard on all sides. One of the delegates who had evidently swallowed about a gallon, fell headlong from a lounge to the floor. During this time the most orderly men in the room were a couple of prize-fighters and John McKee, who occupied a prominent position on the stage. The police several times tried to clear the stage but were unable to do so.

CHICANERY IN ADMITTING CONTESTANTS.

The packed committee finally returned and their report was read, the reading being followed by a motion to adopt. This called forth such shouts and yells that it was impossible to take a vote on the report, but the chairman decided it carried at any rate. Among the delegates admitted was City Assessor Phelps, who was beaten at the primaries nearly two to one. There was no remedy, however, for those who were opposed to the report, and to show their disapproval the latter kept yelling at the top of their voices many of them apparently even exceeding F on the seventh ledger line.

THE NOMINEES.

During the absence of the Committee on Contested Seats, the nominations were made as follows: W. J. Diehl, Samuel B. Cinley, Thomas W. Lindsay and R. H. Fife. The confusion attending the nominations was so great that the names of nominees could scarcely be heard.

TRYING TO BALLOT—ADJOURNMENT.

The Chairman knew them and after the report on contested seats ordered the Secretary to call the roll of delegates intending that a viva voce vote should be taken. The anti-Diehl delegates, however, saw the game of their opposing Ringsters, and set up such a howling and yelling that it was impossible to hear the voices of the delegates voting. A constant roar was kept up for ten or fifteen minutes, and for a time it was thought a riot would ensue. Finally finding that it was impossible to make any nomination whatever, several of the leading Ringsters favored adjourn ment till another day and a motion was made to that effect. The motion however was bitterly opposed and yelling and howling were continued so that it was impossible to hear the expression of opinion, even though made at the highest pitch of the voice. The disorder continued for ten minutes, many delegates claiming that the Convention could not adjourn without making a nomination, and as the disorder kept growing worse the Chairman in desperation finally announced the Convention adjourned until next Tuesday even though no nomination had been made, and the crowd then dispersed.

CONVENTION NO. 2.

This Convention met in Room No. 1 of Common Pleas Court No. 1, and was called to order at 11 o'clock by Hon. J. C. Newmyer, who expressed a hope that the proceedings would be carried on decently and orderly, which hope wasn't realized by a long ways.

An election of temporary secretaries was in order and the following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. William B. Neefer, Geo. W. Wilson, R. C. Christy, A. S. Thomas, John A. Fox, I. N. Patterson, R. P. Duff, Wm. Seibert, John McDonald, Samuel McElroy.

The delegates ponied up their credentials, and some that weren't delegates did likewise, when S. P. Fulton, Esq., was elected permanent Chairman, Miles Humphreys having received the nomination but resigning in favor of Mr. F.

The temporary secretaries were made permanent, and after several motions it was decided to admit all delgates who claimed seats as there were disputes about only two precincts.

Messrs. Ralph J. Richardson, M. Varner and George R. Slater were then nominated as candidates for Recorder, but Ralph had gotten his work in nobly and in consequence the remaining names were withdrawn and he received the unanimous nomination. Pledges for fidelity were next in order and the candidate proceeded to give them.

The Chairman announced that nominations for Register were now in order and the following were rolled up: Messrs. Jas. H. Gray, James K. Case, Edward J. Allen, and B. F. Brown. The name of the former was offered by Mr. Vannote with a miniature Fourth of July oration.

A viva voce vote was then taken and by the time the last district was called the excitement ran high. Many delegates had kept a tally and one of these enthusiastically yelled out "Keno for Gray!"

Mr. Vannote had also kept a tally, and finding that his record stood in favor of Gray leaped upon a table, exclaiming: "Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that Mr. Gray has from 115 to 110; but was interrupted by cries of "put him down," "hush up," and hisses from a half hundred mouths. But he continued noise Mr. V. was finally compelled to obey the injunction to "hush up" when several delegates called out their desire to change their votes from Case to Gray. A wrangle ensued in regard to the right of delegates who were instructed, to change their votes, and the Chairman deciding that they had, an appeal was taken, but the chair was sustained.

Johnny Fox, one of the Secretaries then attempted to read the result with the changes. Secretary McDonald, who believes firmly that the "little Foxes spoil the vines" fircely commanded him to stop, decla ring "you're not going to elect a man over our heads." Fox, however stated that Gray had received 121 and stuck to it. Finally Col. Allen one of the candidates gained the floor and was allowed to make a few remarks. His remarks were followed by a delegate suggesting that if the Allen men were turning Gray the Brown men ought to become hard Cases.

In the meantime the Gray delegates were calling lustily for an announcement of the vote, when McDonald responded by stating that "Gray had received 106 votes and this thing of cramming down a nominee won't do."

The Chairman announced that he decided in favor of announcing the vote, and Johnny Fox slyly declared "Gray the nominee of this Convention" as he had it so even without counting any changes.

The voice of Fox was drowned by loud cries for Negley, and the Postmaster attempted to respond but finding that it would take the buttons as well as the hair off, to make himself heard, gave up in disgust and retired puffing and with a face red from loud talking.

The chairman then announced the vote, or claimed so to do without considering the changes. He said, "Mr. Gray has 119 votes.

An excited delegate—That's not so.

Chairman—No! Mr. Gray has 114 votes, Mr. Allen 38, Mr. Brown 35, and Mr. Case 38. With the changes, Mr. Gray has 123 votes, Mr. Allen 37, Mr. Brown 34 and Mr. Case 31.

The announcement was followed by boisterous cries for a second ballot and the chairman accordingly announced that a second ballot would be taken, cheers and yells greeting the announcement.

The name of Case was withdrawn, and subsequently while they were balloting the names of Allen and Brown were withdrawn and finally Gray was nominated by acclamation.

The nomination was followed by considerable bunkum among which was the endorsement of the Lancaster platform, after which the Convention adjourned.

CONVENTION NO. 3.

Convention No. 3 met in room No. 2 of the Common Pleas No. 2, and was called to order by Col. Thos. M. Bayne, who stated that it was the business of the Convention to nominate one candidate for each of the offices of Clerk of Courts and Director of the Poor.

Messrs. E. G. Krehan, John Ogden, D. L. Smith, H. M. Scott, Alex. Pitcairn, R. C. Frazier, Ad. Fergus, Harry Hoffler and John Bradley were elected by acclamation as temporary Secretaries.

After the reception of credentials, John G. McConnell, Esq., was elected permanent chairman and the temporary Secretaries were retained.

Nominations for Clerk of the Courts were announced as in order, and Alderman Davy Smith of Allegheny, with a slight flourish, suggested the name of Wm. H. McCleary. There was no contest for the office and the nominations were closed and Mr. McCleary was nominated by acclamation, when he gave the usual pledge of nobly doing his duty if elected.

Nominations for candidates for Director of the Poor were announced and James W. Bell of Robinson township, and Minus Tindle were nominated. Subsequently the latter name was withdrawn and Mr. Bell was nominated by acclamation, when the Convention adjourned.

CONVENTION NO. 4.

This Convention was called to order in room No. 2 of Common Pleas Court No. 2 by J. W. Gilfillan, Esq.

Messrs. James McDevitt, C. Gillespie, J. H. Miller, J. G. Little, T. H. Hunter, W. T. Wallace and R. D. Nicholson, were elected temporary secretaries and W. F. Trimble permanent chairman by a vote of 145 to 61 for J. M. Gazzam. The permanent secretaries were continued, and as all contests had been withdrawn the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for County Controller, the names of Henry Warner and C. W. Lewis being suggested.

A ballot was then taken resulting: Warner, 156; Lewis 65, and Mr. Warner was declared the nominee, and more pledges were given.

A resolution was then adopted, providing that the County Executive Committee shall consist of two citizens from each district of the county and that vacancies shall be filled only by appointments made by the citizens of the districts, after which nominations for Commissioners were in order and the following were rolled in: Messrs. John McClelland, Augustus Beckert, James G. Murray, Samuel Conner, William Shanks, J. H. Robb, William Moore, Charles Pugh, James Davis, Wm. Beecher, George W. Weddell, John M. Edmundson, James Patterson, Allen Means, M. H. Allen.

A ballot was then taken resulting: McClelland 125, Beckert 107, Murray 75, and the remaining candidates from 1 to 33, and McClelland was declared nominated.

Considerable wrangling followed as to which names should be stricken from the roll as the first ballot was not decisive for the second candidate. Finally it was decided that all having received less than twenty votes should be stricken from the list of nominees, when the second ballot was proceeded with resulting: Beckert 108, Murray 83.

Great confusion followed this ballot also, a number of delegates claiming that Beckert had not received as many votes as he was credited with, and further that they had not voted. The Chairman, however, decided that Beckert was regularly nominated, the announcement being received with cheers and hisses amidst which the Convention adjourned.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

The sum up the work of the Conventions the following are the persons nominated:

Sheriff—

Controller—Henry Warner.

Commissioners—John McClelland and Augustus Beckert.

Recorder—Ralph Richardson.

Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court—Joseph Gray.

Clerk of Courts—W. H. McCleary.

Director of the Poor—James W. Bell.

THE ALLEN-ROOKE FIGHT.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

The "mill" announced to take place to-day at East Liverpool, Ohio, between Geo. Rooke and Tom Allen is reported a fizzle, and in consequence the bruisers who assembled here during the past few days are thoroughly disgusted. The difficulty it seems was in finding a final stakeholder, as the bruisers about New York refused to have any thing to do with the money. A number of newspaper men from Cincinnati, St. Louis and other places arrived in the city yesterday to report the "mill," and were considerably surprised to learn that it would probably prove a fizzle. In order to learn definitely about the affair they visited Allen at McKee's Rocks in the afternoon, and found that worthy reduced to good fighting weight and eager for the fray. He was unable to give any information as to whether the "mill" would take place however, and the reporters were compelled to look to other quarters. Chief-of-Police McCandless was interviewed and produced a dispatch from G. W. Dilkes, Inspector of Police, New York, stating that no roughs had left that city and that the fight would not occur. Other dispatches were received to the same effect, and last night Arthur Chambers received one from Harry Hill, of New York, stating that Rooke's principal backer was clamoring for the $1,500 deposited for Rooke and threatening to bring suit if the money was not refunded. From these advices it would seem that there will be no fight.

Allen says that Rooke backed cowardly out of the affair and offers to give the latter $100 if he will stand before him in the ring for five minutes. Some of Allen's friends, however, think that Rooke has circulated the foregoing reports in regard to the mill not coming off and in the meantime will make his way to East Liverpool and not finding Allen there to fight him will claim the stakes. Sam French holds to this view and for fear that such may be the case, Allen, it is said, has left or will leave on a freight train early this, morning for the place of battle, either to fight Rooke or claim the money.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT, AND OF SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body, dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache, dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat, palpitation, in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat, unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat, distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast and about shoulders, colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhoea, piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities, rush of blood to head with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night, cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for liver complaint and its complications are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.

ANTI-TREATING SOCIETY.

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL DRINKING CUSTOM.

There is a movement on foot among several of the members of the Humane Society and others to organize, in this city, an Anti-Treating Society, and the use of the reception room at Municipal Hall has been secured for a meeting to be held in a few days. The object of the orginization is to break up, if possible, the American custom of treating, or social drinking, which, it is claimed, paves the way of so many young men to habitual drunkenness. It is not a radical temperance movement, those who become members being obliged only to pledge themselves not to invite any of their friends or acquaintances to drink and not to drink if invited themselves to do so. This of course does not prevent them from taking a little "for their stomachs sake" when at home nor even when at a saloon if they pay for it themselves and drink by themselves. The movement has not yet taken definite shape but its agitators comprise several of the most energetic and enterprising of our citizens whose snap has never yet been known to fail them, and is not expected to do so in this case.

COUNTY BALANCE SHEET.

The county balance sheet for May of which the following is a recapitulation, shows that for once the Coroner's office shows up on the right side of the ledger.

RECAPITULATION.

Sheriff's office gain	$ 36 46
Prothonotary's office, gain	453 25
Recorder's office, gain	157 17
Clerk of Courts' office, gain	422 38
District Attorney's office, gain	879 67
Coroner's office, gain	16 34
Total gain	**$1,965 27**
Total loss	**12 66**
Net county gain	**$1,952 61**

The loss is in the Recorder's office.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE PUREST AND BEST COD LIVER OIL.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the wholesale drug and importing house of Messrs. Harris & Ewing, especially in regard to their superior quality of cod liver oil, which they are now offering to the suffering. It is called the "Loffoden" and is obtained from a group of islands of that name, off the coast of Norway and taken as it is from fresh and selected livers it is acknowledged, to be the purest and best, and a favorite with the great number of persons who use it. It is also highly recommended by the medical profession.

Messrs. Harris & Ewing, as is generally known in this section of country, are extensively engaged in the importation and wholesale dealing in drugs of all descriptions, and supply retail dealers at the lowest market rates. Their office and warehouse is at the corner of Liberty and Tenth streets.

THE WRECK OF THE CADIZ.

The following extract from a private letter from Lisbon gives an interesting account of the last hours of Mr. Morse, the young American dentist, who lost his life in the wreck of the steamer Cadiz:

"The Cadiz was a good ship of the Hall line running between Gibralter, Cadiz, Lisbon and London. She left here on the afternoon of the 3d of May, in beautiful weather. I saw her go. She had on board our young and excellent friend who brought me your letter, young Morse. We have already abandoned the hope to hear from him again on earth. He is lost. We took Mr. Morse into the same hotel where we were staying and introduced and recommended him to our friends. He did a good deal of work here, and had thought seriously, at our earnest recommendation, of establishing himself permanently here. But he felt the depressing effect of being in a country of which he could not speak the language. Mr. Moran, lately arrived from London, where he had been our Secretary of Legation for nineteen years, strongly recommended him to go to London, telling him the lack there was of superior practitioners in his profession, and offering to recommend him very efficaciously in London. Some officers of the English squadron in this port, for whom he worked here, strongly recommended London, and offered their patronage and support. He took the very best of letters from Mr. Moran and others, and started, as I said, upon the fated ship. My wife did everything in her power to detain him. It seemed like a presentment. Even after it was decided, against her efforts to the contrary, that he should go to London and he had actually paid his passage, my wife urged and entreated him not to go by sea, but to go around by rail through Spain and France; and the day before the vessel sailed, and on the day of his departure, thinking that perhaps the fact that he had paid his passage in advance was a consideration for him, she offered to herself pay him back that passage money if he would desist and not embark. But his plan was made, and he could not be persuaded. I know, for he told me, that he had made a considerable little sum of money here over and above his expenses, and he started, as he believed, on a very favorable footing in every way to begin his career in London. His boxes of tools and effects, luggage and everything belonging to him, were embarked on that ship. Only a little package of some dental effects, which he had ordered to be sent to him here from London, arrived after his departure, and it is now in the hands of the American Consul, Mr. Dinan. He spoke to me of this package, saying it was worth about twenty d

POLITICAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sargent presided.

The Convention adopted strong anti-railroad resolutions which were supported by Mr. Gorham in a vigorous speech denouncing the Central Pacific.

Mr. Pacheco was withdrawn as a candidate for Governor, and T. G. Phelps was nominated by acclamation. Joseph M. Cavis was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; O. H. Hallet for Secretary of State.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Republican party of California, in State Convention assembled, makes the following additional declaration of principles reaffirming the State Platform of 1 and National Platform of 187 1872:

The first resolution endorses Gran's administration.

Resolved, That the letter addressed by the President to the Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Republican Convention upon the subject of his succession is a full and complete refutation of the slanders of those who charged him with intriguing a re-election; that we accept it as explicit and final to the third term agitation created by our enemies solely to arouse jealousies and dissensions in the Republican party.

The third endorses the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Fourth—Resolved, That the conduct of that portion of the people in the South who defy the Fifteenth Amendment and seek by intimidation or force to prevent the lawful exercise of the elective franchise by the great body of colored citizens resident therein, is rebellious and in defiance of national authority; that the attempt to prevent an election of the next President by the people, is calculated to arouse the worst passions of men and to disturb the peace of the nation, and should be met with by all law abiding citizens, North and South, as an effort to revive the flames of civil war while admitting that the hottest opinion exists as to the extent of the conspiracy against the Constitutional election of President in 1876 we deem it well to caution the people against slumbering in the face of danger.

The fifth advises obedience to the constitution and the laws.

The sixth condemns extravagant expenditures in State and county governments.

The seventh demands the punishment of citizens adopting corrupt practices.

The eighth pledges the party to aid in the development of the country.

The ninth condemns the Union of church and State and endorses the public school system.

Tenth—Resolved, That the Central Pacific Railroad is a State corporation, and as such amenable to the laws of the State concerning corporations; that the relations of that company to the Nation are simply those of agent of the principal and debtor and creditor so far as their property within this State is concerned; that the power of the State over said corporation is far from having been surrounded by act of the Legislature in April but it was rather derived by the State's consent from Congress such as a right to operate its road outside of the State; to create liens upon its entire line in favor of the National Government and other creditors; that it is the necessary result of the foregoing, while Congress has a right to regulate tolls over the road on through and inter-State traffic. The State Legislature has absolute and exclusive power to regulate the rates of freight and fares between all points within this State; that experience has shown that the railroad companies, where left uncontrolled, naturally look exclusively to their own interests, often disregard the interests and convenience of the public they were created to serve, whereby unreasonable rates for freight and fare, have been and are still imposed, unjust discrimination made against communities and classes of merchandize and many settlements and towns inconvenienced and even seriously injured for the building up of localities in which members of the company are interested; that we recommend that the people should effect in advance from candidates for the Legislature an unequivocal pledge, first, that they will, if elected, vote for such reduction of freights and fares as will leave to the railroad companies a fair income on actual cost of construction of the road, and allow for the maintaining and operating the same to enable them to meet their just obligations, that they will, to that end, institute a thorough investigation into the affairs of corporations as they have ample power to do in order to ascertain the cost of construction of the road and annual outlays for maintaining and operating the same; that they will, in adjusting the tariff of freights and fares, abolish all unfair discrimination between the same classes of merchandize and equalize rates between different localities having due regard to grades and curves.

The eleventh resolution invites the co-operation of the farming interest in carrying measures on the platform.

The twelfth declaries the dissensions in the Republican ranks and invites unity of action in the approaching Presidential election.

The following is the balance of the Republican ticket: Controller—J. J. Greene; Surveyor—R. E. Gardner; Treasurer—Wm. Beckman; Attorney General—E. D. Sawyer; Clerk of the Supreme Court—G. J. Taggart; Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. C. Carr.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

PANAMA, June 4.—The following particulars of the recent terrible earthquake have been received by letter from Salzer dated May 19th. At 11:10 A. M. yesterday 8th, a severe earthquake visited this city and region. In this city a church fell, and several houses were destroyed, and some people were killed. The city of Circinta is entirely destroyed only a few families being saved. The "Botica Alemania," a German drug store, was set on fire by a ball of fire which was thrown out of the volcano, which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened itself in front of Santiago. In the region called El Alto de la Giracha, San Cayetano was destroyed and a portion of Santiago. In Gramalate there was great destruction. Arboleda, Cucutilla and San Cristobal are nearly destroyed; principally the four last. The populations of these towns is estimated as follows: San Cayetano, 4,000; Santiago, 2,000; Gramatah, 3,000; Aeboleda; 5,000; Cercutilla, 5,000; San Cristabal, 16,-000.

The section of country referred to embraces the regions around about where Columbia and Venezuela join the Columbian portion, embracing the State of Santander. It is in some respects the most productive part of this republic, and its coffee is famous all over the world. Over in San Jose, Deneircuta at the time of the disaster, had a population estimated at 1,800, it had a large commercial business, and was a great depot for coffee and cacao for shipment either through the Venezuelian ports or down the Magdalena to Panama. The shock was felt sharply in Bogota and adjoining sections. A gentleman who was at the time in Facatativia says that the movement lasted for three-quarters of a minute. It was also slightly felt in Banangriell.

GERMANY.

PREPARING FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

BERLIN, June 11.—In the Federal Council yesterday the President of the Imperial Chancellory submitted several votes of supply to meet the expense of proper representation of Germany at the United States Centennial Exhibition.

An order has been issued from the Imperial Chancellery prohibiting the circulation of the Catholic Gazette, of Baltimore, for two years, within the boundaries of the empire.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions.—Judge Stowe.

James Smith, charged by Joseph Malatesta with larceny, plead guilty.

Albert M. Saddler, charged by Edward Hulme with false pretense, was allowed a nolle pros.

Michael Hamman, Wm. Taylor, John Weaver and Jos. Redman were acquitted of larceny, charged by James Jamison.

Richard W. Bickerton, charged by Thos. White with larceny, was allowed a nolle pros.

John Burns was convicted of malicious mischief, John E. Lampsel prosecutor. Burns is one of the boys who took the reckless ride on a locomotive on the Connellsville Railroad some weeks since.

Frederick Kienle, charged by Patrick Goodwin, C. W. Roth and Michael J. Shaub with lerceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse four months on each charge, making a year in all.

Jacob Spang, August Smith and Rygood Miller plead nolle contendere to a charge of aiding a prisoner to escape, and a nolle pros. was allowed as to John Theis, Chris. Goebel and Adam Spang. Phillip Sonn was the prosecutor.

A nolle pros. was allowed as to A. J. Baird, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Mary Collins.

George A. Johnson, charged by Mary Johnson with desertion, was allowed a nolle pros.

The jury were out in the case of John Purcell and Timothy McGarvy, charged by M. Schroeder with larceny.

George Linkner, charged with assault and battery, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of R. A. Wilson, et al., vs. Geo. Reis, et al., is still on trial.

The Smoky Island case was not on trial yesterday.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex. rel., Edward McGovern vs. James Simmons, George W. Rankin was appointed commissioner of the person and estate of said Simmons.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterre and Collier.

Moore vs. Barr et al., is still on trial.

Judgment of non-suit was entered in the case of E. C. Mitchell vs. the Walton Boat Club, taken up Wednesday.

In the two cases of Robert Long vs. the Pittsburgh Ornament and Glass Company, actions on promissory notes. Verdicts were returned for defendants.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Frank Holland plead guilty to a charge of being an escaped prisoner.

John Miller, alias George Schafer, plead guilty of a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Work House.

Michael Driscoll was convicted of assault on H. M. Caldwell.

Henry Glunnt, charged by Charles Zugsmith with larceny, plead guilty.

Barney Sullivan, charged by Sarah E. Leonard with burglary, was convicted.

George Linkner, charged by Matthew Gilk with assault and battery, was acquitted but ordered to pay costs.

Cornelius Buckley and Timothy Doyle were tried on cross suits for assault and battery. Both were acquitted and costs divided.

Surety and abandonment taken up today.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett.

The jury were out in the case of Moore vs. Barr et al.

This court yesterday folded its tent for the summer vacation.

Henry W. Sellers was appointed Election Assessor of the second district of the Thirtieth ward.

J. Shurtliff was appointed to take testimony in the case of James Overbeck vs. Jennie Overbeck.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

R. A. Wilson et al. vs. George Ries et al. is still on trial.

The Smoky Island case is also on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The Monongahela Navigation Company and J. B. Sneathen were allowed to intervene in the case of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company against the steam tug "Traveler."

S. W. Wykoff, bankrupt, Luzerne county. On petition of the assignee, an order was made authorizing him to submit the controversy with S. Kistler to the determination of arbitrators.

M. R. Calvin, bankrupt, Luzerne county. An order was made for the sale of certain accounts and claims.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made confirming the sale of certain collaterals to Thomas D. Harris.

Samuel H. Baird, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made allowing the assignee to accept $2,000 in satisfaction of the claim of James Patton, Jr.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Michael Driscoll for assault on Dennis Martin was sentenced a year to the Workhouse.

Frank Holland, who acknowledged to being an escaped prisoner was sentenced to serve out his original term and seven months in addition.

John Purcell, Timothy McGarvey and Frederick Herbert, convicted of entering J. F. Schroeder's establishment with felonious intent, were each sentenced fifteen months to the Penitentiary.

James Smith for larceny was sentenced five months to the Workhouse, Joseph Malateste prosecutor.

Dennis Donovan, charged with rape, and convicted of assault and battery was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year, James Kenedy prosecutor.

Chas. Cupps, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, belonging to Martin Ludwig, was sentenced to the Workhouse for four months.

Barney Sullivan, convicted of burglary, charged by Samuel E. Leonard was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Wm. E. Young, for larceny from the person of J. F. Roth, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Henry Glunt, for larceny from C. Zugsmith was jailed for twenty days.

August Smith, Jacob Spang and Ringgold Miller for interfering with Officer Sohr, in the arrest of a prisoner at a ball on Mt. Washington, were assessed $50 and costs each.

Harry Martin, for selling liquor on Sunday was fined one hundred dollars, and for selling without license, fifty dollars.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Staib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of John Connor for allowance for services presented and order made referring the same to Register Harper.

Andrew Jones, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge referred to Register Shafer.

Heckleman & Hammill, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition presented and order made allowing assignee to sell a certain bond and mortgage $22,572 71. Also to sell certain outstanding claims and five shares of stock in the German Savings Bank of Allegheny city.

Simmons & Co., et al., creditors, vs. T. J. Fearl debtor, of Somerset county, leave granted creditors to amend the deposition as to act of bankruptcy.

Pittsburgh & McKeesport Car Company vs. the steamer Traveler, in admiralty. Samuel Thorp, Isaiah Thorp and Nelson Stephenson were allowed to intervene for their respective claims.

Jas. S. Young, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was on motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts.

L. C. Ochs, Luzerne county, bankrupt. Argument had on the rule to show cause why the proceeding in bankruptcy should not be dismissed.

Godfrey Gordon, Greene county. Petition for injunction and an order made restraining H. Day, deputy collector, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

THE ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY.

THIRD AND LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—OFFICERS ELECTED — RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—ADDRESSES, ETC.

The National Christian Association reassembled at Library Hall yesterday morning, Bishop Edwards, of the United Brethren church, Maryland, presiding.

Dr. George Wishart, of Mansfield, Ohio, from the Committee on Nominations, reported the following who were elected. President—Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D., of Pittsburgh. Vice Presidents — Bishop David Edwards, of Maryland; Rev. Henry Cogswell, Ohio; Rev. Woodruff Post, New York; J. A. Conant, Connecticut; Rev. A. M. Black, D. D., of Kentucky; Dr. S. L. Cook, Indiana; Rev. J. A. Hart, Illinois; Rev. James Hawkins, Iowa; Rev. D. Collins, Pennsylvania; Rev. H. T. Cheever, Mass.; Rev. J. Levington, Michigan; Gen. J. W. Phelps, of Vermont; S. C. Feemster, of Miss.; G. W. Needels, of Missouri; Rev. R. Loggan, of Kansas; Robert Weir, of N. H.; Prof. J. W. Wood, of Wisconsin; B. M. Cravath, of Minn. Secretaries—Rev. John S. Spear, and H. L. Kellogg.

The Enrollment Committee reported eight religious denominations and ten States represented and two hundred and two delegates present.

The place for the next annual convention was a subject of lively discussion. Rochester, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Jamestown, N. Y., and Chicago each had friends who warmly advocated their respective advantages. The matter was finally referred to the Board of Directors.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

In the afternoon the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That all secret combinations—trade unions and leagues—that assume to control the price of law, labor, goods, produce or transportation, amount if successful to monopolies, are conspiracies against the public welfare and should be suppressed by legal enactment.

Resolved, That for bodies of men to organize in secret and enact laws with penalties, administer oaths, levy contributions or taxes, and acquire military drill and discipline, is treasonable in its tendency, dangerous to our Republican institutions, and should not be tolerated under any pretense whatever.

Resolved, That we affectionately request ministers of all Christian denominations, having a connection with any secret society to come out therefrom and admonish the people of their congregations to have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness but rather reprove them.

Resolved, That in religion our anti-Masonic association claims (by the help of God) to be Christian, as contradistinguished from the manufactured mystifications of paganism; and in politics we are Americans, and we will never knowingly lend our votes to elevate to office any persons who sustain foreign institutions, nationalities or idea that are hostile to the Christian Religion and Republican Government.

Resolved, That ministers of the Christian religion have no right to prostitute to the uses of a foreign and jesuitical institution called Free Masonry; a modern revival of ancient paganism, the sacred office with which, by the assent of the people, they have become invested; that by so doing they tend to confound fact with fiction, living truth with cunningly devised falsehood, saving faith with debasing superstition, thereby misleading and unsettling the faith of believers and hardening the unbelief of infidels and atheists.

Rev. A. M. Milligan, D. D., of Allegheny City, delivered an address on the nature and binding of false oaths, with which he classified the obligations of the secret orders. His position was carefully taken and upheld by convincing arguments. The address produced a profound impression on the audience and by a unanimous vote Mr. Milligan was requested to furnish a copy for publication in popular form.

Rev. Woodruff Post of Rochester, N. Y., also gave an address on the genius of Masonry as adverse to our government and anti-Christian.

The Recording Secretary reported the names of sixty seceding Masons sent to his office in Chicago during the year.

EVENING SESSION.

The feature of the evening was an address by Rev. Henry Cogswell, of Ohio, a seceding Royal Arch Mason on Royal Arch Masonry, and of W. A. Coquiette, of Illinois, a seceding Knight Templar on the Fifth Libation of the Templar initiation.

Prof. O. A Blanchard spoke briefly on the subject of secret orders socially considered. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

DESTRUCTIVE OIL FIRE.

THE BRILLIANT OIL REFINERY DESTROYED BY FIRE—75,000 BARRELS OF OIL CONSUMED—LOSS ABOUT $225,-000—INSURANCE ABOUT $100,000—DISCOVERY AND SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES—INCIDENTS—WORK OF THE FIREMEN ETC., ETC.

[From the Daily Post of Monday.]

About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a dispatch was received at the office of Messrs. Lockhart & Frew on Wood street, stating that a fire had broken out in one of the tanks belonging to their extensive oil, refinery located at the mouth of Negley's Run in the Eighteenth ward. The dispatch requested the firm to have steamers sent immediately, and in accordance therewith Chief Hamill was notified and soon had the Independence Company on the way to the conflagration. The Gross and Creighton engines of East Liberty, were also notified and hastened at once to the ground.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIREMEN.

By the time the engines had arrived the fire had been communicated to another tank, and the flames were fiercely leaping high up in the air, while thick volumes of black smoke gracefully ascended above the surrounding hill-tops and were swept away by the winds. Both the tanks were of good size and for some feet above the surface of the oil arose the two columns of fire. Surrounding the burning oil were five or six tanks, each containing a large quantity of either oil or benzine. From the fierceness of the blaze the firemen at once saw the onerous task before them, and set earnestly to combating the devouring element.

A WORD ABOUT THE WORKS.

The works as stated above are located at the mouth of Negley's run and a little back from the edge of the Allegheny river. The refinery was one of the largest in the country. In all there were seventeen tanks and stills, each of which contained a large quantity of oil or benzine, and the majority were situated closely together. There were also two large warehouses for storing barrels, whether full or empty, eight frame dwelling houses occupied by the employees of the works, the large building containing the machinery and one or two other buildings. The whole were situated between two hills and occupied a space of about ten acres.

DISCOVERY, ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

The fire was first discovered about half past twelve o'clock by the Superintendent of the works. It originated in one of the stills containing about 5,000 gallons of partially distilled oil, and located near the center of the remaining tanks. When first seen the fire consisted of a light spiral flame leaping above the still, and from this fact it is thought the fire had its origin from a sheet of gas which extended in the atmosphere nearly to the building containing the machinery. Others think that possibly a spark from the stacks may have lighted on the still and thus fired the oil. This however is mere speculation as the origin is not definitely known. From the still the flames were communicated to an adjoining tank and thence to still others of the iron reservoirs, till in a short time the contents of half a dozen or more tanks were fiercely burning. In the meantime the firemen were working heroically to subdue the flames, but the intense heat emanated licked up the water like so much straw, while the firemen were driven back to greater distances from the flames. Shortly after the flames were communicated to a new tank the heated oil would seeth and presently boil over, run to other points and thus the fire would find fresh fuel. A high wind was blowing which served to fan the flames.

From the tanks the fire was communicated to the warehouses and dwelling houses and soon all the buildings were reduced to ashes. The fire originated shortly after noon on Saturday and kept constantly burning until about noon yesterday. During the evening the flames were burning fiercest, and when the whole works were included in their power the brilliant red light shot high up in the air and the reflection could be seen for many miles distant, while the thick columns of smoke could also be plainly discerned at distant points in the city. The heat arising from this great sea of fire was intense and spectators were compelled to stand away off while the firemen were also driven back and retarded in their labors. The fire had not gained great headway until it was apparent that the whole works would be submitted to its fury and the efforts were then directed to save a large tank containing about 40,000 barrels of crude oil and located some distance back from the burning tanks. A constant stream was kept on this, and the efforts to save it proved successful.

PROPERTY DESTROYED—LOSS.

The tank mentioned above was the only portion of the refinery saved from the fire. All the other tanks were subject to the fury of the flames, and tankage to the capacity of at least 60,000 barrels was totally destroyed. The eight dwelling houses and the two warehouses, one of which contained from 20,000 to 30,000 empty barrels, were all destroyed, while the building containing the machinery was also burned. It was built of stone, however, and as the walls are standing the building can be refitted. The machinery was not badly damaged and it is thought the works can be in running order by two or three weeks. It is estimated that the oil burned will reach 100,-000 barrels, while others place the whole quantity of crude oil at 40,000 gallons. This, however, is too low, as at least 75,000 barrels have been burned. The amount, however, can only be approximated. The loss on this property is variously estimated at from $175,000 to $300,000. The best authorities place it at $225,000, or about $125,-000 over the insurance.

THE INSURANCE

was placed by Messrs. Arrott & Lockhart and will reach about $100,000. The amount is distributed among a large number of companies both home and foreign, no company having over $3,500. The companies represented by Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless had about $12,000 placed on the works. Of the whole amount of insurance $75,000 was on the warehouses and contents, upon the refining house and also upon some of the tanks. The oil in one tank burned was owned by Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., and was insured for $20,000 additional to the above amount. The loss over insurance on this tank is about $10,000. It was reported that the insurance expired at noon yesterday, and this is true but the firm had it all renewed on Friday last.

WORK OF THE FIREMEN, ETC.

The firemen are entitled to great praise for the faithful labor they performed, and the authorities of the works are loudest in giving them praise. They arrived their in an incredibly short time and worked faithfully from noon one day till the following noon. Harder work has not fallen upon the department for a long time. On Saturday evening and yesterday crowds of people gathered about the works to witness the fire and the ruins.

SMOKY ISLAND.

The trial of the ejectment case for possession of this Island was resumed in the Common Pleas No. 2 yestesday, Mr. Valentine Short recollected the Island since 1799. Mr. S. is eighty-two years of age, but his recollection seems to be as good as ever. He stated that at the time he first knew the Island there was about one hundred acres in it and at that time there was but one island, the ravages of floods not having as yet cut it into sections. The first resident he recollected was a white man, named Dick Johnson A yellow man, named Dick Tanner, who was in some way connected with the island, witness said, did not live on the island, but with Mr. Baldwin, a lawyer, who lived on Liberty street. The terminus of the Union bridge is in the center of the original island.

D. S. Wilson, Esq., a member of the Washington county bar, exhibited in Court a map of an official survey made by Alex. McLlain in 1785, in which it is shown that he started his meridian line from Pittsburgh at the Point and ran across the river. The map shows the island as lying at the junction of the rivers opposite the Point and entirely surrounded by water. The meridian line runs through the island. Mr. McLlain was an official surveyor appointed by the Supreme Council of the State to run the meridiad line from Pittsburgh.

Capt. John S. Fullwood, testified that he knew McLain, ann in his opinion the documents produced were genuine.

The records of the Supreme Council were put in evidence, showing that Mr. McLain had been appointed to run the meridian and that he had been paid for his work.

After testimony as to the location of the channel prior to 1832, plaintiffs rested and Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., opened the case for the defense on the part of the Irwin heirs. The trial will last several days yet.

SEWICKLEY ABLAZE.

EIGHT BUILDINGS CONSUMED—THE FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

(From The Daily Post of Monday)

About a quarter past two o'clock this morning, a still alarm was given calling the fire department to City Hall. When the first district arrived they were informed that a fire was raging in Sewickley, and that the authorities had telegraphed for six hundred feet of hose. Chief Hamil at once began preparations for complying with the request, when a few minutes after came another dispatch stating that it was not needed, as the fire had been gotten under control. Accordingly operations were suspended.

The second dispatch by Associated Press, gives the loss as follows: A carpenter shop, Merrimon's Hall and dwelling, two stores, two barns, and Merrimon's slaughter house. No estimate of the loss has been made.

A SMASH-UP.

COLLISION ON THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

At about nine o'clock yesterday morning a coal train on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad ran into the rear arc of the working train at the curve a mile east of Stewarton station. The locomotive of the coal train was badly wrecked, and twenty of the iron coal cars were precipitated down the embankment. A brakeman had his wrist broken and suffered other injuries. The rearward cars upon the working train were demolished and a number of laborers narrowly escaped death—the collision occuring while the latter train was engaged in ballasting the track in a deep cut. The cause of the accident is said to have been the neglect of a signalman to give warning of the proximity of the working train. The embankment is very precipitous and a hundred feet above the Youghiogheny river. The track is torn up and passenger trains yesterday morning were detained over two hours and passengers obliged to make a transfer.

FOR RECORDER.

Among the names mentioned in another column for the nomination for this office on the Democratic ticket, is that of Mr. Wm. H. Stoughton, a young man of decided ability and at present a clerk in the transfer office of the Pennsylvania R. R. He served in the war, first in Nevin's Battery and then was transferred to the 147th Regiment Penna. Veteran Volunteers. His record as a soldier, citizen and Democrat is as excellent as it is merited.

THE RAILROAD WAR ENDED.

COL. TOM SCOTT AND PRESIDENT GARRETT RECONCILED.

[N. Y. Sun.]

After many months of damaging controversy, the railroad war between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which has been instrumental in throwing Erie into the hands of a receiver, and in materially diminishing the receipts of the Central, was yesterday put in a fair shape for settlement. Throughout the day there were rumors in Wall street that Col. Tom Scott, the President, Mr. Greene, the Assistant President, and Mr. Cassatt, the first Vice President of the Pennsylvania road, were in conference with Mr. John King, Jr., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that Mr. Jewett, the receiver of the Erie, was acting as arbitrator. But nobody knew where the conference was being held. At the Erie offices none of the magnates were visible; at Col. Scott's office, 37 Broadway, the clerks knew of no conference, and in the hotels the attendants were as dumb as Egyptian mummies.

Late in the evening the railroad magnates were traced to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and there, it was ascertained, they dined pleasantly in the private parlor of Mr. King. But Mr. King himself, the sole remaining member of the social party, was inaccessible until a still later hour. Then he handed a Sun reporter a sheet of note paper; on which were written the following words:

The executive officers of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads have been in session to-day discussing points of difference, actual or supposed to exist, between those companies. The meeting was harmonious, and the basis for a permanent arrangement between the companies will be submitted to their respective Boards of Directors within the next ten days.

Mr. King said that the above pronunciamento was all that it was deemed prudent to publish at this time, but being asked whether it would be safe to announce the war at an end, he replied.

"Oh! you don't know what thirty men may do when they take hold of the matter. Still, I think you may safely assume that this cruel war is over."

"How long was the conference in session, sir?" asked the reporter.

"We went at ten this morning and adjourned at seven this evening."

Reporter—Did Mr. Jewett act as arbitrator?

Mr. King—No, sir. And I wish you would be particular to mention that he has not been here to-day.

Reporter—I thought that Col. Scott ——.

Mr. King—Col. Scott went away awhile ago, and I understand he went to consult Commodore Vanderbilt and Mr. Jewett. I wish you would say that in this conference we have consulted none of the New York railroads.

The basis of settlement believed among railroad men to have been agreed upon at the conference is this: On the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad it is agreed that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shall have the privilege of running the same number of trains daily over the Pennsylvania road, and to have the advantage of terminal facilities at a rate to be mutually satisfactory. This involves the withdrawal of the restrictions within the limits of the city of Baltimore which have greatly inconvenienced the Baltimore and Ohio road, and does away with the necessity for their sending their western freight to Baltimore by the Old Dominion Steamship Line.

On the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it is agreed that the freight tariff shall be re-established (and made general, if the other roads concur) on the basis of 75 cents per hundred for first-class freight to Chicago, and that the passenger fare shall be advanced to the Saratoga compact basis—$22 to Chicago.

There are of course many other clauses in this momentous agreement, but these are believed to be the chief.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THOS. CAGO, while driving a horse over a street railroad bridge in Altoona on Wednesday was instantly killed. The horse became frightened at a locomotive, and running off, trampled upon the unfortunate man.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALIAS

SUMMONS IN PARTITION.

In the matter of A. J. Montgomery vs. Hattie M. Rafferty, late Hattie M. Oliver, inter-married with T. G. Rafferty. Alias summons in partition. In the Common Pleas of Washington county, Pa., No. 293, May Term, 1875.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
Washington County. }

U. S.

To the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

We command you as we have before commanded you, that you summon Hattie M. Rafferty, late Hattie M. Oliver, inter-married with T. G. Rafferty so that she be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Washington in and for said county on the first Monday of July next, there to answer A. J. Montgomery of a plea wherefore, whereas the said plaintiff and said defendant do hold together and undivided the following described real estate, to wit: A certain lot of ground situated in the Borough of Washington, fronting on Chestnut street and bounded on the east by property of A. Houston; on the south by lot of J. Engle and on the west by Jefferson street, with the appurtenances, and also, one other lot of ground bounded on the east by Jefferson street and on the north, south and west by an alley, with the appurtenances. The said lots being purparts C. and D. named in the partition proceedings in the estate of William Montgomery, deceased. She, the said defendant, denies that partition thereof be made between them according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth and the statutes in such cases made and provided, and the same to be done; will not permit unjustly and contrary to the laws and customs and the statutes aforesaid as it is said, &c., and have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable A. W. Acheson, President Judge of our said Court the 12th day of May, A. D., 1875.

J. P. MILLER, Prothonotary.

To Hattie M. Rafferty, the above named respondent:

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Washington, Pa., on the first

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

The Vicksburg Sunk by an Iceburg.

40 LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamship State of Georgia, which arrived this morning, brought five seamen of the Dominion line steamship, Vicksburg, from Montreal, for Liverpool, which was sunk by the ice Tuesday, June 1st. Several men were picked up June 5th, nearly dead from exposure, but since then have been rapidly improving. They tell a fearful tale of distress. Other boats were launched with numbers of passengers, but the greater number were seen to perish without getting in the boats. The Vicksburg went down in the midst of ice, and the boat was surrounded by icebergs and field ice when picked up. The other boats have not yet been heard from.

The five men rescued had their feet and legs very much swollen, so much so that their boots had to be cut from their feet. They were still suffering from their great exposure to wet and cold, but are recovering as fast as could be expected.

JAMES CROWLEY'S STATEMENT.

We left Quebec on Thursday morning, May 27th, with a ship's crew of sixty men, all told, and eight saloon passengers, five gentlemen and three ladies, and about twenty in steerage, of whom four were females. The weather was fine until nine o'clock Thursday evening, May 30, when we fell in with a field of ice, and were soon surrounded by it. The ship was stopped until daylight, when we proceeded again with but little ice in sight. At 9:30 P. M., Monday, all hands were called to shorten sail. The ship was stopped amongst heavy ice, and headed to the South, when we proceeded at full speed to get clear of the ice. At twelve o'clock, at half speed, we struck the ice. The engines were immediately reversed. The ship struck heavily aft on the port quarter, carrying away the fans of the propeller and a hole was knocked through the plates on that quarter, through which the ship made a great deal of water. Got sails over and stopped the hole up so that but little water came in. All hands were employed in heaving cargo overboard. The second officer and myself were taken from the cargo to clear away the boats. This was about six A. M., Tuesday, June 1st. The captain ordered the forward wells to be sounded, and six inches of water was found. The after steerage then being full of water, the main hold wells were also sounded, and five feet and a half of water found. The captain called me on to the bridge, and told me not to mind the boats, and then called every body aft and told them to have no fears as he could take the ship to St. Johns, N. F. It was then discovered that the fires in the engine room were drowned out. The captain then gave orders to launch the boats with their respective crews, and told them to mind that the distance from St. Johns was one hundred and twenty miles northwest. I proceeded to launch No. 1, which was my boat, and it was capsized in lowering, losing chronometer watch, charts, rudder and a part of the provisions. She was full of water. O'Brien and I baled her partly out when Grogan, Wilkinson and Williams jumped in. We could not hang on to the ship owing to the ice about. O'Brien saw the captain on the bridge beckoning the boat back, we having drifted about one hundred and fifty yards from the ship. We saw the second officer's boat lowered all clear with nine hands and himself in her. She came round the bow and pulled to the windward about sixty yards.

THE SHIP SUNK

about ten o'clock, floating boat No. 2 from her chocks with the chief officer and about thirty people in her. She got clear and pulled to the windward. O'Brien, after the ship went down, saw the captain and some persons floating on a bale of hay among the wreckage. We tried all we could to pick them up, but, owing to the boat being half full of water, and ice about, were not able to do so. We stopped our mast, kept company with the other boats for about two hours, and then lost sight of them to the westward. We decided then to steer south to get clear of ice, hove the boat to with an oar and a bucket as a drag till daylight on Wednesday morning. We had in the boat about three gallons of water, forty pounds of raw beef, fourteen pound of bread wet with salt water, and a compass which did not fall out when the boat capsized. Again, we put sail on the boat and steered south, the wind blowing from the northward and westward all throughout the scene and bitterly cold. About 4 P. M., we hauled the boat's head to the northeast till Thursday morning, then tacked to the westward till about three o'clock in the afternoon and again lay to with a drag till nine o'clock in the evening, when we took on the drag and made sail and stood to the northeast till Friday morning at daylight, tacked to the southwest till midday; tacked again to the northeast till morning, when about half-past ten o'clock, we sighted your ship. We got out the oars and pulled away dead to the windward till you picked us up. I think that forty odd people, with the Captain, went down with the ship. We had blankets on our boat for the three ladies and stewardess, which were lost when the boat capsized. We saw no ladies in the chief or second officer's boat.

CLEVELAND.

Proceedings of the County Democratic Convention.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—The County Democratic Convention met here to-day and appointed twenty-seven delegates to the State Convention which meets in Columbus on the 17th instant. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Constitutional protection of all classes in their religious opinions and denies that the Democratic party is the champion of any sect or creed; condemning ecclesiastical interference in State officers, asserting that the authority of the civil government should be paramount in its legitimate sphere; favoring free education for all; opposing any division of the school fund and pledging faith of the Democracy to the preservation of the common school system; expressing opposition to sumptuary laws, declaring that the Adair liquor law in its application is antagonistic to common law principles and instead of aiding temperance has been an instrument of oppression and corrupt extortion, and therefore should be repealed; favoring a judicious license law; declaring that gold and silver are the reliable permanent legal tenders and favoring early resumption of specie payment; favoring honest payment of the national debt and a well adjusted tariff for revenue.

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—A jail delivery occurred this morning whereby nineteen prisoners made their escape from the county jail. A young girl who was committed to jail for non-payment of a fine, and who was working out the fine in the family of the jailor, procured the key while the family was in the other part of the building and unlocked the doors, letting nineteen of the prisoners out before it was discovered that the door was open. The charges against the escaped prisoners are—burglary, assault with intent to kill, horse stealing and grand larceny. Among the escaped prisoners are two men arrested with a gang of burglars who shot policeman Kick some time ago. Five of the prisoners have been recaptured.

THE POST'S LIBEL SUIT.

THE LATE CHAIRMAN'S PROCLAMATION —HOW PROMINENT DEMOCRATS VIEW IT—AN INTERESTING SESSION AND AN ABLE ARGUMENT BY MR. HAMPTON.

[From The Daily Post of Friday.]

The Court of Common Pleas No. 1 opened at the usual hour yesterday (Thursday) morning, Judge Sterrett presiding, when the case of W. D. Moore vs. Barr et al. was resumed, and the following testimony was elicited for the defense:

The first witness called was Mr. Lare, who was examined by Mr. Hampton.

TESTIMONY OF JOS. S. LARE.

Q. State at what time you saw the article published in the Pittsburgh Sunday Leader. A. On the Sunday morning of its publication.

Q. State whether you knew who was the candidate for Controller on the Democratic ticket at that time? A. I did. It was John A. Elder.

Q. He was the regular Democratic nominee? A. Yes, sir. His nomination was made unanimously by the city convention of the Democratic party.

Q. Do you know Mr. Fairley, of Allegheny city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A. A number of years.

Q. State whether he was, or was not, a representative, although not nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate? A. I believe he represented the Democratic party. I looked on him as a candidate of that party, as also did other Democrats and those opposed to the Ring.

Q. State whether or not he was generally supported as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city? A. He was.

Q. State whether or not, according to the usual custom of the Democratic party of Allegheny county, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the county, during a campaign, has or has not the right to control or direct the management of elections of either of the cities for city officers? [Objection made and overruled.] A. I never knew a county chairman to interfere with a city canvass. This is left with city committees.

Q. Where did you reside in February, 1874? A. Fourth ward, Allegheny city.

Q. State whether or not you mingled with gentlemen over there of the Democratic party freely during that time? A. I did.

Q. State whether or not Mr. Fairley ran for office of Mayor of that city. A. He did run and was voted for.

Q. He made a good run? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Fairley had lived in Allegheny city prior to that time. A. Yes, sir. He was a resident of that city.

Q. And a well known citizen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you pen the article that appeared in THE POST, that is, were you the author of the editorial.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Wait one moment, we object. There is no allusion to this in the declaration.

The Court—The publication of the article was admitted and that is all that was necessary. He believed the defendants were not charged with writing the article. Mr. Gibson referred to the declaration charging that the defendants composed and published the article, and held that it would be proper for the defense to show that neither of the defendants had written the article, and this in mitigation of damages.

The objection was sustained on the ground that the offer was inadmissable under the plea, when Mr. Lare left the stand.

Mr. Schoyer was next called and testified.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM SCHOYER.

Q. When did you see the article in the Sunday Leader published by Moore? A. I saw it about noon on Sunday of the same date.

Q. You read the article? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the election to take place for city officers that were running at that time? A. The following Tuesday.

Q. Did you know John A. Elder? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether he was or was not the regular Democratic candidate for Controller? A. He was the regular nominee for Controller.

Q. Who was his opponent? A. Robert M. Snodgrass.

Q. Do you know Mr. Fairley? A. I know him by reputation.

Q. You lived over there in 1874? A. Yes, sir, in the First ward.

Q. State whether or not he was recognized as the candidate for Mayor of Allegheny by the Democrats there? A. He was so recognized.

Q. State whether your opportunities were such that you knew pretty generally the condition of matters. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were the other candidates running at this time? A. Ormsby Phillips and Alderman Smith.

Q. Both Republicans? A. Yes, sir. The witness was not cross-examined.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. BAILEY.

Q. Were you a member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party in 1874? A. I cannot recollect positively. I have been for a number of years, but cannot positively recollect whether I was that year or not.

Q. According to the custom and usage of the Democratic party of Allegheny county, has the Chairman of the County Committee any right, without any consultation with the committee, to make important movements in a campaign, or in other words, to read men out of the party? A. He certainly possesses no such power.

Q Are you at present the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee?. A. Yes, sir, nominally. Somebody else does the work.

Q. You are not master of the committee? A. No, sir, I am the servant, not the master. No cross examination.

TESTIMONY OF CHRISTOPHER MAGEE.

Q. You are a member of the bar? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee? A. Yes, sir, very often and a good many years. I have taken a pretty active part in politics.

Q. You have been a candidate for office yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Swartzwelder—What's that? Oh, yes, candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Hampton—Yes. He hasn't been sworn in, but we'll have a lawyer for Mayor yet.

Q Has the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee the right to make any important movement in a campaign, such as declaring that certain men ought not to be voted for, or, in other words, reading them out of the party? A. He has no authority to do that. The convention has the right to nominate its candidates and the chairman cannot certainly go beyond such action. His only duty without consulting the committee would be to promote the interests of the Democratic candidates.

Q. Is that chairman selected ordinarily by the Convention? A Yes, sir.

Q. How are the other members of the committee appointed? A. They are appointed by the chairman under the direction of the convention.

Q. Do you know anything of the contest for Mayor in Allegheny City? A. I knew a contest was going on there.

Q Do you know whether Mr. Fairley was or was not the recognized person for whom the Democrats were expected to vote? A. I considered him as representing the Democratic party in the controversy then going on; he was the only Democrat in the field.

Q. How is a city campaign conducted? A. It is conducted by a City Executive Committee.

Q. An Executive Committee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it the same about a county campaign? A. Yes. sir.

Q. State whether according to the usage of your party, the Executive Committee of a county has any right to to interfere with the management of the city campaign? A. Never, that I have known.

Q. Was there a city executive committee in 1874? A. There was.

Q. Who was its chairman? A. J. K. P. Duff succeeded me in 1874. I have been chairman of the committee for four or five years.

Q. How many members did that committee ordinarily consist of? [Objected to.]

Mr. Hampton—That's all.

Mr. Swartzwelder—I will now ask Mr. Magee a question. He needn't answer if he other side objects. Are you a Democrat, Mr. Magee?

Mr. Hampton—You might tell Mr. Swartzwelder that you don't know.

Mr. Magee—I believe I have been considered such. I believe the parties in this suit are in the same boat though.

Mr. J. K. P. Duff was the next witness examined.

TESTIMONY OF J. K. P. DUFF.

Q. State whether or not you were the Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee of Pittsburgh in February, 1874? A. I was.

Q. Do you know Mr. Elder? A. I do.

Q. State whether he was a candidate for Controller at that time? A. He was.

Q. State whether, under the usages and customs of the Democratic party the city campaign is conducted by the City Executive Committee, or the County Executive Committee? A. By the City Executive Committee.

Q. State whether the Chairman of the County Committee, or the committee itself had any right to interfere in the management of the city campaign? A. I think not.

Q. Have you seen the article published in the Leader on the 15th of February, 1874, signed W. D. Moore, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee? A. I have.

Q. Was that published by the sanction of your committee directly or indirectly? A. No, sir.

Q. State whether or not, according to the usage of your party the Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee has a right, in the management of a campaign to make an important movement in relation to candidates, reading them out of the party, etc? A. He certainly has not.

This concluded the direct-examination.

Mr. Swartzwelder—We have no cross-examination. There is nothing to cross-examine. We admit all that.

Mr. Hampton—We don't want any admission.

Mr. Gibson—They have a real good reason not to cross examine. They might get hurt.

Mr. Albert Jackson was next called.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT JACKSON.

Q Where were you employed in February, 1874? A. I was in the office of the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.

Q. [Paper shown witness.] Look at that publication in the Sunday Leader, signed Wm. D. Moore. Have you seen that article before? A. I have.

Q. State whether or not that article was published in the Evening Chronicle on the Monday succeeding the publication in the Sunday Leader, and if so, who called at the office and paid for its publication?

Mr. Swartzweider—That has all been admitted before. Mr. Moore has testified that he had directed it to be published in the Sunday Leader with instructions to send it to other papers, and that he believed he paid all the bills sent to him. I would like to know what the defense proposes to prove?

Mr. Hampton replied that the defense proposed to contradict Mr. Moore, who had stated that he had paid for the article in the Chronicle, as also that Robert M. Snodgrass, then the Republican candidate for Controller, had induced Mr. Moore to write the article, and that he (Snodgrass) had paid the bill.

Mr. Swartzwelder contended that Mr. Moore did not testify that he had paid the Chronicle bill; and, on the other hand if Mr. Snodgrass thought it a good campaign document he had a right to direct its publication in the Chronicle or any other paper.

The Court—If the plea of the defense was justification, the question could be admitted. The Court thought it would not contradict Mr. Moore, as he had stated he had no recollection in the matter, and the objection would be sustained.

Mr. Hampton—We now renew our offer on mitigation of damages.

The objection was sustained and the witness left the stand.

There was no cross-examination.

Mr. Robert M. Snodgrass was then called.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT M. SNODGRASS.

Q. State whether you are the present Controller of the city of Pittsburgh? A. I am.

Q. State whether you were or were not the Republican candidate of this city for the office of Controller, in February, 1874? A. I was.

Q. Who was your opponent? A. John A. Elder, I believe.

Q. You were elected? A. I was.

Q. [Shown a copy of the Sunday Leader.] Did you see the card signed by Wm. D Moore, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee? A. I did.

Q. Did you see that article before or at the time of its publication? A. I saw it in the Sunday Leader the first time.

Q. In print? A. Yes, sir. That is my recollection.

Q. Did you see it in proof first or in the paper? A. In the paper.

Q. I wish you would state whether or not you had anything to do in getting up that article in connection with Mr. Moore by way of advice or consultation.

Mr. Swartzwelder—We object. It's irrelevant and incompetent.

Mr. Hampton—Moore was asked on the stand what his motives were when writing this card and the manner in which it was gotten up. We wish to show that the motives given were not his real reason. The first reason he give was because Elder was inelligible, and secondly, because Fairley was, as he said he understood, ashamed to take the Democratic nomination, and he thought that when a man was ashamed to run on the Democratic ticket he was not a fit person to be supported. We propose to show that that was not the reason at all. In other words we want to show by Mr. Snodgrass, if we can, that the article was written after Snodgrass had applied to Moore on the subject and induced him to write the card.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Mr. Moore did not state that it was his sole motive for publishing the article.

The Judge stated that his recollection was that Mr. Moore had been asked the question relative to his motives.

Mr. Hampton.—The question was put squarely. I had a consultation with my colleagues before I put it, and we knew what we were about.

The Court sustained the objection on the ground that the plaintiff had not been asked his reasons for the publication of that part of the card referring to Mr. Elder.

WM. D. MOORE RECALLED.

Mr. Snodgrass then left the stand, when Mr. Moore was recalled and examined by Mr. Hampton.

Q. State what reasons, if any, or what motive you had, if any, in writing what you did in that card published in the Sunday Leader as to Mr. Elder? A. The reasons are stated in the card. I believed, first, that Elder was not eligible under the city ordinances, and the second was, that, in the campaign in which R. W. Mackey was a candidate for State Treasurer on the Republican side, and Frank Hutchinson on the Democratic side, Mr. Elder did actively and openly canvass, as I was informed for Mackey and against Hutchinson, the Democratic candidate; and, in addition to that I might add, I had at the time of Elder's candidacy, on account of previous bad behavior no good feeling for him, and this probably operated on my mind.

Q. You took this action then on account of your bitter hostility against him? A. I did not state so. I stated that probably it operated on my mind.

Q. You did that from feelings of revenge? A. I did not state so.

Q. Had you any other motive other than those you have stated? A. None whatever.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Did you ever get one copper or consideration from anybody for the publication of that card?

Mr. Hampton.—Wait a moment. The gentleman had his chance in the chief examination. It is too late now. This is not proper cross-examination.

The objection was sustained.

R. M. SNODGRASS RESUMES.

Mr. Snodgrass now resumed the stand and was further examined.

Mr. Hampton—I now renew my question whether or not you had anything to do in getting up that article in connection with Mr. Moore by way of advice or consultation? A. No, sir, I had nothing to do with the getting up of the article.

Q. Did you verbally or by writing communicate to him relative to that article prior to that? A. Not that I recollect.

Q Well, how was it then? A. I called to see Moore—

Q. When? A. I don't remember Probably on the 12th, 13th or 14th.

Q. Was it not on Saturday? A. I could not say. It was shortly before the publication.

Q. Did you not go to his office about four o'clock on the Saturday afternoon preceding the Sunday of its publication? A. I cannot call in remembrance the date.

Q. What is your best recollection? A. Have no recollection about the date. It was on the 12th, 13th or 14th of February. It was a few days before the general election of city officers. In the general conversation that occurred I learned that he was hostile to one of the candidates, and said he was a traitor to the Democratic party.

Q. Who was the traitor? A. John A. Elder was the supposed traitor. During the progress of the conversation he said to me that he had written, or was about to write, an article on the subject. I asked him if he would let me have the article. He said: No, sir; I will publish it over my own name.

Q. Were you in the Controller's office with Moore on the Saturday night preceding this publication? A. I think not.

Q. Did you meet him anywhere that evening? A. I do not recollect.

Q. When you asked him to let you have the article did you see it? A. I recollect nothing about it.

Q. State what your object was in going to see Mr. Moore? A. This is really the true story. A few days before the election, I learned that there was a probability of me being sold out by Mr. Elder, by W. C. McCarthy and C. L. Magee. I supposed I could get some information from him.

Q. When did you get hold of the article for publication? A. I think I got it on the day preceding the election, and finding it was not published in as many papers as I desired, and thinking it was very good ammunition, I got it published further and paid the bills.

Q. How many papers did you pay for firing off that ammunition? A. I think I paid for it in the Chronicle. I do not remember any others.

Q. How long did your interview last with Mr. Moore? A. I do not suppose it lasted over five minutes.

Q. You understood what the plan was? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You understood Mr. Moore's plan? A. Very quickly.

Q Do you recollect how you introduced this delicate subject to Mr. Moore? A. I do not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Swartzwelder.

Q. As I understand you, you went to see Mr. Moore relative to your candidacy? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He said he was about to issue a card? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He would not give it to you? A. No, sir.

Q You say you paid the bill sent by the Chronicle? A. That is my recollection.

Q. Had it been published in the Chronicle before you authorized it? A. I think not. I am not positive.

Q. You used it as a good electioneering document? A. Yes, sir.

Re-direct. Q. Did you call on Mr. Moore as an attorney-at-law or as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee? A. I called on him as a citizen.

Q. Did you know he was chairman? A. I did but did not take that into consideration.

Q. You might just as well have made a visit to Mr. A. or Mr. B? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know there was a City Committee? A. I did.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Duff was chairman? A. I may have known it at the time.

Q. If you did not call on Moore as chairman or as lawyer why did you go to him? A. I had learned he was hostile to one of the candidates of the Democratic party.

Q. That is what took you there? A. Yes, sir.

Re-cross-examination—Q. Did you ever, directly or indirectly, Mr. Moore, get one cent or any reward, or hope of reward for the publication of that card before or since?

Mr. Hampton objected on the ground that it was not a proper cross-examination.

The objection was sustained

The defense now rested their case.

Mr. Hampton then offered the Criminal Court record, showing that Mr. Moore had brought a criminal suit there against Messrs. Barr et al. and said there should be a mitigation of damages from the fact that a criminal suit was pending. It would be beyond all proportion for a man to be mulcted in damages in a Civil Court and then punished in a Criminal Court.

Mr. Swartzwelder now offered a paper containing a statement of what the prosecution proposed to prove by rebuttal testimony, but the Court ruled it out.

Mr. Hampton now proceeded to address the jury for the defense, and before he concluded Court adjourned.

Mr. Hampton will resume upon the opening of Court this morning. His argument is generally conceded by the great crowd present, composed of lawyers and others, to have been one of the most eloquent, forcible and truthful arguments ever heard within the Court House. Sometimes amusing and then again severe, it is without doubt a remarkable production. Its non-appearance this morning is occasioned by the lateness at which our reporter's notes were handed in and which in justice to Mr. Hampton, should be carefully revised.

[From the Daily Post of Saturday.]

The Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Judge Sterrett presiding, convened at the usual hour yesterday morning, when the trial of the case of Moore vs. Barr et al. was resumed.

Mr. Hampton, counsel for the defense, who had commenced his address to the jury on Thursday afternoon, resumed his speech and continued about one hour. The address equaled in force and eloquence that of his effort the previous day, and during its delivery he had the close attention of the large crowd present. He was followed by Mr. Swartzwelder who spoke about two hours.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Swartzwelder, Judge Sterrett proceeded to deliver his charge as follows:

TEXT OF THE CHARGE.

This is an action on the case for libel, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages for an alleged libelous article which appeared in the Pittsburgh DAILY POST, of February 16th, 1874.

The paper has been given in evidence, and the article complained of read in your hearing, and you can, if you desire, examine it yourselves.

A libel may be defined to be any malicious publication, written, printed or painted, which, by words or signs, tends to injure the reputation of a person, and expose him to ridicule, contempt, hatred or degradation of character.

There is a distinction between libel and slander. The latter is applicable to defamatory words spoken, and is regarded in no other light than a civil injury, for which compensation may be obtained in damages. The injury consists in falsely and maliciously charging another with the commission of some public offense, criminal in itself and indictable, and subjecting the party to an infamous punishment, or involving moral turpitude or the breach of some public trust, or with any matter in relation to his particular trade or vocation, and which, if true, would render him unworthy of employment; or, with any other matter or thing by which special injury is sustained. But, if the slander be communicated by pictures or signs, or writing, painting or printing, it is calculated to have a wider circulation—make a deeper and more lasting impression, and thus become proportionably more injurious. Expressions which tend to render a man ridiculous, or degrade him in the esteem and opinion of the world, would be libelous if printed, though they would not be actionable if spoken. On account of the tendency to greater mischief, a libel is recognized as a public as well as a private wrohg and injury, and renders the offending party not only liable to a private action at the instance of the party libeled, but subject to indictment, as guilty of an offense tending directly to a breach of the public peace.

The injury done both to the public and the individual by a written or printed slander, (technically called libel) is so much greater than that occasioned by a verbal one, that they might almost be considered as belonging to a different class of private wrongs.

In a criminal prosecution for libel the defendant cannot—except in particular cases—justify and prove the truth of the libelous expressions, for the reason that the injury to the public morals and the tendency to provoke a breach of the public peace, is about as great when the libelous matter is true as when it is false. The object of a criminal proceeding is, as already stated, to redress the public wrong. But in a civil action for damages, the defendant may, if he is able and chooses to do so, put in a plea of justification and prove the truth of the allegations contained in the alleged libel, and this will be a complete defense.

In this case the defendants have not plead justification. They have plead specially that at the time the arricle complained of was published, they were the publishers of THE PITTSBURGH POST, a public newspaper in this city; that at the same time the plaintiff was Chairman of the County Commitee of the Democratic party in this county; that in that capacity the actions, sayings and doings of the plaintiff were a proper subject for investigation and information; that the alleged libel related to the official conduct of the plaintiff as chairman of said committee and was proper for public information, and was written in reply to certain matter published, by plaintiff as such chairman, in certain newspapers of the city of Pittsburgh shortly before the publication of the artile complained of; and that the article complained of was not published by the defendants maliciously or negligently

These are not the exact words of their plea, but the substance thereof. It admits the publication of the alleged libelous article by the defendants and claims that under the circumstances attending the publication, they had a right to publish the same—in other words that it is what is usually termed a "privileged communication."

The term "privileged communication" comprehends all communications made, bona fide, in performance of a duty, or with a fair and reasonable purpose of protecting the interest of the party using the words. For exampe, a man may apply by complaint, containing charges degrading to the character of the party complained of—to the Legislature or Governor of a State, urging the removal of an unworthy officer; and, if the complaint be true, and is made with the honest intention of giving useful information, and not maliciously or with intent to defame, the complaint will not be a libel. So if a person contemplating the employment of another to fill a position of trust and responsibility, writes to a friend or business correspondent for information as to the character for honesty, etc., of the person he contemplates employing, and in reply receives a statement highly derogatory to his character, such a statement, if given in good faith, is not libelous. It is a privileged communication. Other illustrations might be given but this will suffice.

The defendants under their plea sought to prove the circumstances under which the article complained of was published by them, as a defense on the ground that the publication of their article was privileged. We were of opinion that it was not admissible and refused to receive it for that purpose. We held that, under the circumstances which they propose to prove, the publication could not be regarded as privileged.

The same circumstances were then offered in evidence as bearing on the degree of malice and consequently in mitigation of damages, and for this purpose they have been received and should be considered by you, so far as in your judgment they may have a bearing on the question of damages.

When the publication complained of is proved, or admitted, as in the present case, and does not belong to the class recognized as privileged, it is the duty of the Court to say whether it is libelous or not. Accordingly we are asked in this case to say that the article complained of is libelous; and we instruct you as matter of law that it is. It cannot be regarded as a privileged communication; its publication has not been justified or excused, and we are of opinion, and so instruct you, that it is libelous and actionable, and that your verdict should be in favor of the plaintiff. The amount which he is entitled to receive is a matter wholly for your detormination, under the evidence before you.

We have already seen in the definition of a libel that it is a malicious publication. Malice is a necessary ingredient in libel, but the word as thus used must be understood in its legal signification, for though in its common acceptation malice means ill will against a person, in its legal sense it means a wrongful act intentionally done without just cause or excuse; and therefore every publication bearing the other qualities of libel, if it be wilful and unauthorized, it, in law, is malicious. As understood, in actions like the present, malice in fact implies a desire and intention to injure. But malice in law is not necessarily inconsistent with an honest or even a laudable purpose. If one makes a false accusation against another without knowing it to be false, but with no sufficient cause or excuse, it is legally malicious. If he makes such accusation knowing it to be false, it is actually malicious. Legal malice alone is sufficient to support an action for libel. If the matter is actionable in itself and not privileged, the writing, printing or publishing of it is sufficient evidence of this kind of malice. The same distinction is often conveyed by the words expressed and implied. The latter denoting legal malice, arising by implication from the intentional doing of an act wrongful and injurious, and the former actual malice, characterized by the desire and actual intention to injure

In estimating the damages proper to be assessed in a case like the present, the jury should take into consideration the kind as well as the degree of malice involved in the act complained of.

It is claimed by the defendants that in publishing the article of which the plaintiff complains there was no actual malice—that it was not prompted by any personal ill will towards him or any desire to injure him personally—that the publication was made in reply to what they regarded as an unauthorized and unjustifiable attack upon candidates of the party with which they were identified, and of whose official organ, they were the publishers—made on the eve of the election, when there was very little time or opportunity to counteract it.

The evidence as to the circumstances under which the publication was made has been admitted as having some bearing upon the degree of malice and in mitigation of damages. It is proper that you should consider it, and give it such weight as in your judgment it may be entitled to, either for or against the plaintiff or the defendants. The nature, character and quality, as well as the effect of any transaction can always be better determined in the light of its surroundings.

The ordinary measure of damages in a case of libel is compensation—such damages as will fully compensate the plaintiff for the injury and loss which he has sustained or will yet sustain by reason of the wrongful act complained of. Damages are not necessarily limited to loss already sustained. The deleterious force of a defamatory publication is not always speedily expended.

While compensation is ordinarily the measure of damages in libel, there are cases in which vindictive or exemplary damages are justifiable and proper. Where the evidence shows that the wrongful act complained of was accompanied by circumstances of aggravation—when there has been express, wanton or unmitigated malice on the part of the wrong doer the jury has the right, in assessing damages, to go beyond simple compensation to the injured party and add thereto such exemplary damages as in their judgment the circumstances of the case may warrant.

But unless the evidence shows such circumstances of aggravation the jury should confine themselve to such damages as will fairly and fully compensate the injured party.

At the conclusion of the delivery of the charge, the Court said:

Some points have been submitted by the counsel for the plaintiff which I will now proceed to read. They are as follows:

POINTS SUBMITTED BY PLAINTIFF.

First—Plaintiff prays the Court to instruct the jury that the matter charged as libelous is actionable, and not being privileged, the presumption of law is that it is false and malicious. Townsend, sec. 388, cases in note.

Second—That the publication charged in the declaration is libelous per se. 13 Smith 256 Townsend, sec. 176, et. seq.

Third—That the defendants by producing evidence in mitigation of damages, admit the charge to be false. Townsend, sec. 409 and note.

Fourth—That under the pleadings and evidence in the cause the jury must find for the plaintiff.

Fifth—In assessing the damages, they must assess them jointly against all who are found guilty, the amount which they think the most guilty ought to pay. 2 Hilliard 34-5.

Sixth—That under the evidence the jury may give exemplary or punitory damages. 1 Hilliard 471.

ANSWERS OF THE COURT.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth points are affirmed.

As to the sixth point we have already said that while full and reasonable compensation is the ordinary rule or measure of damages, there are cases in which exemplary or vindictive damages are not only justifiable but proper when the evidence before the jury shows that the libel complained of has been attended by circumstances of aggravation—where there has been wanton, express or unmitigated malice on the part of the wrong doer the jury has the right to go beyond simple compensation to the injured party and add thereto such punitive damages as in their judgment may be right and proper. Whether such circumstances of aggravation exist or not in any particular case is for the jury to determine. Whether the present is a case in which the jury should give exemplary or vindictive damages we decline to intimate any opinion. It is a matter solely for you guided as you doubtless will be by the instructions already given as to the law governing cases like the present.

At the conclusion of the delivery of the charge, the jury retired, and had not rendeaed a verdict up to the time of adjournment.

THE POST'S LIBEL.

A MONSTROUS VERDICT—TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES—NEW TRIAL ASKED FOR—THE REASONS THEREFOR—WILL IT BE ALLOWED TO STAND?—GENERAL DENOUNCIATION BY THE PEOPLE OF BOTH PARTIES.

The jury in the case of W. D. Moore vs. the editors and proprietors of THE POST came into court with their verdict on Saturday morning, and upon being opened by Judges Collier and Sterrett, the verdict was found to be not in accordance with the instructions of the court. The jury were told to return to their room and make their verdict for a single sum in whatever amount the jury should think the most guilty ought to pay. Upon returning to the court room they handed in a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000; which by those persons present, and as the news spread all the street denounced, as unjust and indefensible. The Chronicle thus fairly states the case:

The jury in the case of W. D. Moore vs The editors and proprietor of THE PITTSBURGH POST, an action for libel, retired about half-past one o'clock, as was announced yesterday, and had not concluded upon a verdict at the hour of adjournment. They remained out until about ten o'clock last evening when they agreed upon a verdict, and sealed it. At ten o'clock this morning, on the opening of Court, the members of the jury were present and the verdict was handed to Judge Collier. Judges Sterrett and Collier held a consultation over it, when Judge Sterrett stated to the jury that it was not in proper form. The verdict assessed different amounts on different defendants whereas one of the points put by plaintiff's counsel, which the Court had affirmed, was that, in assessing the damages, they must assess them jointly against all who are found guilty, the amount which the most guilty ought to pay. No names should be mentioned in the verdict, but the verdict should be for a single sum in whatever amount the jury should think the most guilty ought to pay.

The jury then retired, and returned about ten minutes afterward with a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000.

Mr. Hampton on Saturday made a motion for a new trial on the part of the defense, and filed reasons therefor. It seems that the first verdict was for $10,000, $5,000 of which were assessed against Jas. P. Barr and the residue divided among the rest of the defendants. The Court charged that the verdict must be one entire amount, and that it should be that sum which the jury should think the most guilty party should pay. The defense claim that the first verdict showed that the jury thought the most guilty party should pay but $5,000, and that the rest of the verdict should have been set aside as surplusage. On the other hand it may be said that the jury did not mean that Jas. P. Barr was the most guilty party, but simply that he should pay half the damages, as he owned half of the newspaper. There is certainly a very nice question here. The Court did not at first feel itself at liberty to disclose the verdict, but it seems that some of the jurors did not hesitate to make it public, and in this way it became known to the counsel for the defense. The verdict is generally considered excessive, and out of all proportion to the injurious effect of the article, considering the circumstances under which it was published. Following are the reasons filed by counsel: Other reasons will be given, it is said, as soon as the testimony taken by the official reporter is written out, and counsel have an opportunity to examine it.

REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL.

1. The Court erred in their ruling as to the admission of evidence that the said W. D. Moore was not acting in a public capacity when he published the card of February 15, 1874, and that the alleged libelous article was not a privileged publication.

2. The Court erred in their charge to the jury in declaring as matter of law that the article published in THE POST was libellous, and in instructing them that the verdict must be for the plaintiff.

3. The Court erred in their charge, in instructing the jury that for the publication of the alleged libelous article, the plaintiff was entitled to compensation in the way of damages without further qualifications as to the occasion and the circumstances under which it was written.

4. The Court erred in charging the jury that the article published in THE POST of February 16, 1875, was libelous per se., when only parts of the same were set forth in the narr., and not the whole thereof.

5. The verdict is excessive and oppressive, the result of prejudice, passion and iguorance on the part of the jury, and should be set aside.

REASONS IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

1. The jury sealed their verdict and separated on the night of June 11, 1875, and on the meeting of the Court on the following morning, handed the sealed verdict to the court, and upon having opened it, it was found to be an assessment of damages in different sums upon each one of the defendants. That the Court declined to receive the same, and directed the jury to retire and to find one sum against all the defendants, the measure being the amount that the most guilty should pay. That the highest amount named in said first verdict was $5,000 and assessed against James P. Barr.

2. That the jury, in violation of the instructions given, found the sum of $10,000 against all the defendants, whereas the finding, even if justified under the law and evidence, should have been for $5,000.

3. The Court erred in not receiving and having recorded the first verdict, and in not directing the entry of a verdict for $5,000 against the said defendants, being the highest amount assessed against James P. Barr, whom they found to be the most guilty one of said defendants, and in not treating the residue of said first verdict as surplusage.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

YOUNG MAN SHOT AND KILLED BY ANOTHER WHILE SHOOTING AT A MARK—THE KILLING ACCIDENTAL AND THE PERPETRATOR EXONERATED.

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning a young man named James H. Mackeral, an employee at the Culmer car spring works, corner of Twenty-six and Liberty streets, was accidentally shot dead by Richard Christian, a boy of seventeen years. The circumstances of the sad case are as follows: Christian is employed at the machine shop of McConway, Torley & Co., which are separated from the car spring works by a sheet iron petition, some time during Saturday morning a boy named Edward Duffy came to Christian, desiring to sell him a singled barrelled pistol for two dollars. The latter bought the pistol, promising to pay for it in the evening, when he would receive his week's salary. Shortly before ten o'clock he found spare time and repaired to a store on Penn street, where he bought some cartridges, and upon returning to the machine shop, concluded to try the pistol. He selected a triangular space between the Culmer works, the machine shop and a stable and having loaded the weapon stepped back to fire at a post standing before the Culmer works. Taking aim he fired, but the ball missed the post, and passing through the sheet iron partition, struck young Mackeral, entering his breast a little to the right of the heart and cutting one of the main arteries. Christian was not aware that Mackeral was standing inside, but upon hearing the shriek, knew that some person had been shot. He was greatly frightened, and at first did not know what course to pursue. Soon, however, he concluded to acknowledge the shooting, and gave himself up, and calling at the Mayor's office, notified the authorities of the occurence. He was placed in the Central Station to await further developments.

After being shot Mackeral staggered to the office of the superintendent of the works where he exclaimed to Mr. Breed "I am shot!" and dropped to the floor dead. The body was removed to the house of the boy's brother corner Twenty-six and Mulberry streets, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. In the afternoon a jury was impanneled, and after hearing all the testimony to be had on the case returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by Richard Christian, but

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The case of H. A. Zerdman, George Palmer and H. J. Thomas, charged with entering a building with intent to commit a felony, occupied the greater part of the day, and the jury were out at the adjournment of Court. The defendants are the parties who were first arrested as professional thieves, about six weeks ago, and committed to the Work House for ninety days by the Mayor. Subsequently they were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, and were immediately rearrested on an information made by Chief-of-Police McCandless, charging them with entering a building with intent to commit a felony. It is alleged that the party entered the People's Savings Bank, on Fourth avenue, on the 3d of last May with intent to rob the institution.

Elizabeth Taylor was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Charles Cox and Henry Stanton plead guilty to charges of larceny and were sentenced to the Reform School.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of R. A. Wilson & Co. of this city vs. George Ries and the Neshannock Iron Company of New Castle, an action for deceit, the jury were out. Following is the history of the case as developed by the trial: In November 1873 plaintiffs entered into a written contract to ship coke to defendants, which was to be paid for in paper of James Ward & Co. of Niles, Ohio, payable directly to the order of R. A. Wilson & Co. Subsequently coke to the amount of over $12,000 was shipped and payment therefor was made by defendants in paper of Jas. Ward & Co. as per contract. In February, 1874, James Ward & Co., previously one of the strongest firms in the Mahoning Valley; failed, their liabilities amounting to over $1,500,000. This action is brought to recover for the paper of James Ward & Co., held by plaintiffs. It is alleged on their part that misrepresentations as to the standing of James Ward & Co., were made to them by Wm. E. Ries, manager of the Neshannock Iron Co., which induced them to enter into the contract. The defendants produce the contract and deny that any representations whatever were made, that plaintiffs took over two weeks to satisfy themselves as to the solvency of James Ward & Co., at the end of which time the contract was made at the solicitation of plaintiffs. The price to be paid for the coke was seven cents per bushel, whereas the regular market price at that time was only six cents. The difference, it was understood, was for the risk taken by plaintiffs in accepting paper without endorsement. Messrs D. T. Watson and Dalzell appear for plaintiff, and Messrs McClelland and Cochran for defendant.

The Smoky Island ejectment case is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Peter Grace, Butler county, bankrupt. Rule on debtor to show cause why the proceedings in bankruptcy should not be dismissed was refused.

E. B. Burnham, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of the assignee for his discharge presented, and order made for a meeting of the creditors within ten days, notice to be given.

Charles Ochs,, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule on petitioning creditors to show cause, &c., was discharged.

Godfrey Gordon, Greene county, bankrupt. Hearing on motion for injunction continued till 6th prox., by consent.

R. B. Tate, Andrew Allison and Robert B. Sterrett; Allegheny county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed and referred to Register Schaffer.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Jacob C. Brown was convicted of fornication. He is the colored sexton of the Welsh Baptist Church on Ross street, who was charged with outraging the two girls O'Brien and Jones, whom he engaged to help him clean the church building.

John Riley, charged with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

Con. Driscoll, charged with felonious assault and battery, is on trial.

The verdict of the jury in the case of Zerdman, Thomas and Palmer was one of acquittal. As soon as the verdict was announced an officer from Baltimore took charge of Thomas, and the other two went on their way rejoicing. Mrs. Zerdman, who had keenly watched the progress of the trial was greatly overjoyed at the result. Zerdman and Palmer after their inhospitable entertainment in this city, will not be likely to carry away with them any love for it.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of R. A. Wilson & Co., of this city, vs. the Neshannock Iron Company of New Castle, involving a claim of $12,000 which has been on trial for several days past before Judge Kirkpatrick, returned a verdict yesterday morning for defendants—Hon. Wm. McClelland and Hon. A. G. Cochran were attornies for the defendants.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Sheedy, bankrupt, Allegheny city. The creditors have chosen E. E. Galbraith of Pittsburgh, assignee, the same was confirmed.

Moses Wachtel, bankrupt, Venango county. The Register's report recommending the payment to the assignee's solicitor for his services, was approved.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owen, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the sale of certain personal property.

George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayette county. The assignee was directed to sell certain real estate, discharged of liens.

Wm. H. Cluley, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. After argument, the exceptions to the Register's report, on petition of the assignee's relation to the fund arising from the sale of certain real estate on a mortgage by the Sheriff of Allegheny county were sustained.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Con. Driscoll, charged with felonious assault and battery by John Moessner, was convicted of simple assault and battery.

Frank Bishop, charged by Mrs. Mary Bishop with desertion, was allowed to compromise the trouble.

In the matter of the petition of the citizens of Wilkins, Patton and North Versailles townships, for the erection of an independent school district, the petition was approved and ordered to be filed.

The case of James Boyle et al. was allowed to be settled on payment of costs by the defendants. The charge was riot.

John Walker is on trial, charged by A. K. Joy with burglary of prosecutor's house, on Squirrel Hill, in April last. William Boyle and William McClumphries are also indicted for the same offense, but have absconded.

The jury were out in the case of Daniel Bergan, charged by Margaret Cruse with fornication and bastardy.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

The Smoky Island ejectment suit is still on hand. The evidence is all in and the argument of counsel will commence today.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of John O. Caruthers, bankrupt, of this city, on petition of assignee, an order was made allowing him to make a deed in conveyance to Robert Milligan, of certain property heretofore purchased from the bankrupt, upon the receipt of the balance of the purchase money.

A petition for final discharge was filed by Samuel C. Stevenson, of Fayette county, of the late firm of Stevenson & Eicher, bankrupts, and the usual order was made for a hearing upon the same.

Wm. P. Pitton, of Cambria county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Botherline at Holidaysburg.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

The anniversary exercises, connected with the close of the present college year of Washington and Jefferson College; will take place on the 29th and 30th of June. On Sunday the 27th prox.; the Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev Dr. G. P. Hays and the address to the Society of inquiry will be given by Rev. D. C. Marquis D. D. of Baltimore. The programme for the remaining days is as follows.

Tuesday; June 29th, 1875. Dedication of Society Halls; 9 A. M.; Franklin and Washington Hall Dedicatory Addresses. William M. Orr; Esq.; Orrville Ohio; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Philo and Union Halldedicatory addresses—Rev. George M. Spargrove, Murraysville; Pa., General James A. Beaver; Bellefonte, Pa. Class Day Exercises, 2 P. M.; by Members of the Graduating Class. Reunion of Classes of 1850, 4 P. M., Reminiscences of the Washington and Jefferson Classes of 1850 by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Address to the Literary Societies, 8 P. M. by Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D. Allegheny, Pa.

Wednesday June 30, 1875—Commencement exercises. 9 A. M. Orations by appointed members of the class. Alumni Dinner, 12 M. Post-prandial addresses by our Guests: Dedication of the College buildings, 3 P. M. Dedication Services by Board of Trustees. Dedicatory addresses by Hon. James G. Blaine, LL. D., Augusta, Me.; Hon Benj. H. Bristow, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Special trains will be run from Wheeling on the 30th and from Pittsburgh on both the 29th and 30th, leaving the cities about 7 A. M.; and leaving Washington about 6 P. M.

U. S. GRAND AND PETIT JURORS.

The following list of Jurors has been summoned for the June term of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, at Williamsport on the 21st inst:

GRAND JURY—J. B. Packer, Sunbury; S. M. Clark, Midland; A. H. Coffroth, Somerset; Joseph W. Parker, Lewistown; Malcolm Hay, Pittsburgh; Sam'l Knorr, Bloomsburg; A. H. Winton, Scranton; G. D. Jackson, Dushore; C. L. Snowden, Brownsville, Jno. C. Newmyer, Pittsburgh; Thadeus Banks, Hollidaysburg; E. C. Negley, Pittsburgh; James Evans, McKeesport; James P. Sawyer, Washington; W. C. Shurlock, Beaver Falls. W. A. Crossman, Montrose; Nelson Gilbert, Towanda; William E. Lathey, Erie; H. C. Patterson, New Brighton; D. M. Miller, Johnstown.

PETIT JURORS—Wm. Cox, Beaver; D. M. Walker, Cross Creek; W. B. Watkins, McKeesport; E. T. Kerr, Bedford; B. T. Euroughs, Thomas H. Greevy, Altoona; Jacob Covode, Sharpsburg; R. M. Graham, Ligonier; William Cameron, Lewisburg; Paul Geddis. Lewisburg; Joseph Bird, Northumberland; E. Wilvert, Sunbury; R. C. Shaw, Monongahela; M. Black, Monongahela; M. Zimmerman, Wilkesbarre; J. K. Bogart, Wilkesbarre; J. B. Potter, Wellsboro; W. C. Hoffman, New Castle; William Gordon, New Castle, J. M. Thompson, Titusville; J. D. Thomas, Ebensburgh; Hugh Flinn, New Castle; H. S. Chapman, Washington; John N. Neeb, Pittsburgh; John Gamble, Beck's Mills. John Updegraff, West Fairfield; Frank M. Higgins, Pittsburgh; Thomas H. Thorn, Pittsburgh; S. B. Hubley, Pittsburgh; E. H. Kerr, Allegheny; Alexander McCarrell, Claysville; H. F. Lynch, Pittsburgh; A. S. Bell, Pittsburgh; H. Blackstone, Pittsburgh; D. Y. Junker, New Castle; G. M. Woods, West Middlesex; William M. Taylor, Mt. Jackson; David McCourtney, New Castle; Alexander Scott, Freeport; J. S. Parr, Kittanning; S. G. Hurd, Brownsville; James M. Byers; Washington; D. C. Dempsey, Beaver; William Parker, Brownsville; C. Springer, Uniontown; D. J. Weller, Bloomsburg; M. B. Hoime, Montrose; E. W. C. Krider, Mifflintown; Richard Jennings, Towanda; Jno. Sawhill, Claysville; Thomas McClurg, West Alexander; J. M. Taylor, East Bethlehem; J. A. Marchand, Greensburg; J. W. Douds, Canonsburg; Jesse Castner, Monongahela; R. S. Miller; McKeesport; Jacob C. Harrold, Johnstown.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to H. A. we we will state that the text was wrongly transmitted by telegraph. It is to be found in the Book of John, chapter XV, verse 5, last clause, and when given properly reads: "He that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit."

The telegraph is not always reliable when transmitting quotations from the Bible.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

CATTLE.

We report the following as the ruling of the Live Stock Market for the week ending June 9th: The run of cattle was heavier than last week by 29 cars and the demand was good, so that prices advanced fully 25c per c wt, and the stock on hand was bought up rapidly at the advance. The quality of cattle offered for sale was generally good. There were some lots of through Texas on the market and the supply from this on will increase. There were also a few loads of grassers but not in good condition. From this on there will be more grassers coming in and as the Lancaster county cattle are about sold out we think our market will have more buyers and a livelier feeling. The following are the prices at which the market closed: Extra beeves, graded, averaging from 1400 to 1600, $7 25@7 60; choice beeves, smooth and well fattened, from 1300 to 1400, $7 12½@7 25; choice beeves, fine formed and fat, 1100 to 1200 lbs, $7 00; butchers stock and medium grade, $6 00@6 50. Calves, $5 00.

HOGS.

The supply of this week has been only fair but fully equal to the demand, and to-day York buyers are enquiring after the lighter grades which has made that grade of hogs in demand at an advance on last week's prices of 10@20c per cwt, while heavy Yorkers and Baltimore grades are dull at last week's quotations. Since our last report Philadelphia hogs have been sluggish at a decline from last week's quotations of from 25 to 50c per cwt. Below we give the prices of the market:

Philadelphia	7 50@7 65
Baltimore	7 30@7 40
Light Yorkers, 160 to 180 lbs	7 25@7 35
Heavy Yorkers, 200 to 220 lbs	7 15@7 20

SHEEP.

There was a very heavy run of sheep this week which caused a decline of 25c per cwt. The following are our quotations: Extra 100 to 105 lbs..... $5 25@5 50
Good to extra 90 to 95 lbs..... 4 90@5 10
Common 70 to 80 lbs..... 4 00@4 50

The arrivals were 98 cars market cattle and 327 cars of through cattle; 159 cars of hogs and 104 cars of sheep. The cattle sales were 1,344 head.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks to-day at the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	117
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	116
Five-Twenties, 1865	118½
Five-Twenties, 1866	118½
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new issue)	120½
Five-Twenties, 1867	124
Five-Twenties, 1868	123½
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	121
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	124½
Ten-Forties	117½
Ten-Forties (coupons)	118½
Currency Sixes	120½
New Five Per Cents	117½

STOCKS.

Western Union	75½
Adams Express	100½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	80
American Express	49½
United States Express	43
Pacific Mail	33½
New York Central	123½
Erie	17
Harlem	135
Michigan Central	99½
Michigan Southern	74½
Union Pacific	101
Illinois Central	137
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½
Northwestern	87½
Northwestern preferred	48½
Rock Island	102½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	81½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	68½
Toledo and Wabash	37½
Fort Wayne	149
Chicago and Alton	120
Chicago and Alton preferred	135
Ohio and Mississippi	29½
C. C. and I. C.	45½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 16—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120
Five-Twenties, 1865	118½
Five-Twenties, 1864	118½
Five-Twenties, 1865	120½
Five-Twenties, (new)	120½
Five-Twenties, 1867	123½
Five-Twenties, 1868	124½
New Fives	117½
Ten-Forties	118½
Currency Sixes	120

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	48
Missouri	102½
Tennessee, old	56½
Tennessee, new	56½
Virginia, new	57½
Virginia, old	56
North Carolina, old	20½
North Carolina, new	11

STOCKS.

Canton	41
Western Union Telegraph	75½
Quick Silver	18½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co	28
Adams Express	100½
Wells, Fargo	80½
American Express	49½
United States Express	44½
Pacific Mail	33½
New York Central	123½
Erie	17
Erie preferred	29½
Harlem	135
Harlem preferred	141
Michigan Central	97
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	137
Northwestern common	87½
Northwestern preferred	86½
Rock Island	102½
New Jersey Central	110
St. Paul	81½
St. Paul preferred	68½
Toledo and Wabash	37½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	38½
Fort Wayne	149
Terre Haute	5
Terre Haute preferred	12
Chicago and Alton	120
Chicago and Alton preferred	135
Ohio and Mississippi	29½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	130
Burlington and Quincy	117½
Lake Shore	84½
Panama	140
Illinois Central	137½
Union Pacific	101½
Central Pacific	95½
Union	104½
Delaware & Lackawanna	108½

THE MARKETS

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 17, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade was about all that could be expected; in certain branches it may be termed active, whilst others were just the reverse; but taken as a whole the volume of trade was about all that could be expected. Produce is coming in freely by river and rail; this, however, has been the situation for some time; the ruling figures are governed altogether by circumstances; one thing that will assist our market is the fact that dealers decline to give long credit; this is right and proper; cash or not more than thirty days is the true system and the sooner dealers realize this fact the better; our merchants have suffered severely from bad debts since the panic and have about made up their minds to do away with the system; the sooner the better. Flour—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; the receipts are again on the increase and leading dealers have a good supply on hand; the mills being well supplied with southern and other choice brands of wheat are making a very fine article of flour. Bacon—The market was steady with a good trade demand; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note; the receipts of bulk meat was large during the week. Butter—The only demand was for choice roll for table use; prices are weak but not quotably lower. Cheese is dull and prices nominal.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,832	Apples, bbls	30
Butter, pkgs	27	Oats, bushels	4,358
Bacon, tcs	72	Cheese, bxs	226
Corn, bush	800	Potatoes, bush.	420
Hay, bbls	65	Wheat, bush	360

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market could not be called an active one, still, taken as whole, a fair business was transacted. The rates are; soda ash common 3¼@3½c; refined do 4@4¼c; potash 7½@8c; pearl ash 8½@9c; arsenic 6c; manganese 6½c; nitrate soda 3¾c; fluor spar 2c per lb.

APPLES—The market was slow with a limited demand; The abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables have in a measure taken the place of apples. The receipts have been light; sales were made at a variety of prices, varying from $3, 4@4 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The season is about over; we hear of an occasional sale at 45@55c per gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The demand was fair and sales were regular. The rates current were: for the former $2 50@2 60 per gallon; for the latter $1 20@1 22 per gallon.

ALES—The supply was considered fully up with the demand; prices have undergone no quotable change; the card rates are: India ale $10@11; porter $9@10; XX ale $9@10; X ale $8@9; half barrels in proportion; Bass' English ale steady and unchanged.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair jobbing done and the receipts continue light; we repeat former quotations good; medium $1 70@1 85; prime navies $1 90@2; it will be some months before the new crop will be ready, and holders, in view of the very light receipts, entertain hopes of being able to dispose of what remains on hand.

BEESWAX—Steady with sales at 28@30c per lb.

BAGGING—We have no change to note; the demand for Penn mill has been well maintained; we quote 2 bushel 33c; 2 half bushel do 38c; 3 do 45c.

BUTTER—The market could not be called an active one, still taken as a whole it was fully up to what is expected taking the season into consideration; we quote prime to choice solid packed at 20@22c; good to medium good 15@18c; common 10@12c; choice roll of good color may be quoted at 24@25c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand was fair and sales regular; we quote ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BROOM HANDLES—Are reported in fair supply with sales as follows: Choice No 1 plain $17@18; good $15@16; Choice No 1 painted $28@30; good No 1 painted $25@27; toy handles, painted $20@20 50 per M.

CHEESE—The receipts continue liberal with an ample supply in the market; stocks are steadily accumulating and holders are anxious to realize; the market being weak we quote prime Ohio factory at 11@11½c; low grades cheese including dairy is difficult to dispose of.

COKE—The market since our last has undergone no change; we quote Connellsville, free on cars here, $2 75@3 00 per ton.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The demand was fair at $7 50@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Are dull but no lower; the asking rates are: $10 00@12 00 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is slowly improving. Apples are reported at 7@8¼c per lb, peaches 10@10½c.

EGGS—The market was steady with sales at 18@19c per dozen.

FLOUR—There was a fair jobbing demand at the following: Choice brands of White Winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; Red Winter wheat flour $6 50. Rye flour $6 00. Graham flour $6 25@6 75. Oat meal $8 50@9 00. Corn meal $3 75 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market generally speaking is a firm one; sugars are strong; syrups and molasses are also firm; the following are the latest quotations:

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24½c; choice Rio 23½c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c; Java 33c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 27c; Rio, in bulk, 26½c; Java, in papers, 40c; Java, in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8¼c; Patna 7¼@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Spices—Cloves 35c per lb; allspice 17½@18¼c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 25c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb pkgs; Bi-carb 7c per lb papers.

Sugars—Standard A 10¼c; Standard B 10¼c; do extra C, 10¼c; extra C, yellow 9¾c; extra B, yellow 9¾c; extra C, white 10c; New Orleans 8½@9¼c; cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed 11¼c; powdered 11¾c; granulated 11¼c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 75c; sugar drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@60c.

Starch—Pearl, 5½c; silver gloss, 9¾c; corn 10½c per lb.

Raisins—Layers $2 75 per box; valentia 11¼c per lb; currants 7¾c per lb; prunes 9c per lb.

Soaps—Irish soap per box $4 50; Babbit's Best $7 per box; Babbit's New York City 9¼c per lb; German mottled, 7c.

GRAIN—The market exhibited more activity; values, however, were unchanged. The rates demanded were: Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 30. Spring wheat was neglected and prices are very uncertain; we quote No 1 Chicago at $1 18@1 20; No 2 $1 10@1 12. Corn was active prices are easier; holders are more anxious to realize; we quote shelled at 79@80c per bushel for yellow; 78@79c for high mixed; 77@78c for low mixed and white. Ear closed quotable at 75@78c. Oats are dealt in freely, and while quoatbly unchanged some transactions were made at lower prices; we quote at 69@70c per bushel for white; 67@68c for mixed. Rye is reported lower, being offered at $1 10@1 12. In regard to barley we have heard of no transactions for some time. Prices are entirely too uncertain to quote; we omit them.

HOMINY—Is steady, with sales reported in a regular way $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

HAY—The market was firm with a steady trade demand for baled; we note sales of prime timothy on the track at $22@24; mixed lots sold at various prices according to the fancy of purchasers; wagon hay sold at $25@30.

HEMP—Reported dull; sales of Kentucky rough at $1 70 per ton; no dressed offering.

POTATOES—The market was a shade firmer without any quotable change in prices; we quote prime peachblows on the track at 83@85c; the new crop will soon be able to replace the old.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The rates current are as follows; Hams 13¾@13¾c; shoulders 10@11c; rib sides 13c; clear rib 13¼c; clear 13¾c; breakfast bacon 13¾@13¾c; dried beef 15@15½c; beef tongues $6 50 per dozen; Ham sausage 10c per lb. Mess pork is quoted at $21 50@22 per barrel.

LARD—The market is easier; we quote prime refined in tierces at 15c per lb; in half bbls do 15½c; buckets 16c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do 17¾c; in 6 lb do 17½c.

POULTRY—firm; live chickens 60@70c per pair.

RAGS—Are steady at 2½@3c per lb.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¾@8¾c for city rendered; 7½@8c for country.

VEGETABLES—Are in fair supply with prices easy; we quote new potatoes ₱ bbl $6@6 50; peas ₱ bbl $4 50@5; cabbages ₱ bbl $3; radishes ₱ dozen bunches 25c; onions ₱ dozen bunches 25@30c; bermuda onions ₱ box $1 25@1 50; strawberries ₱ box 10@12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 17, 1875.

REMARKS—There was a weaker market yesterday and crude and refined both fell off somewhat, the quotation for crude being about 5c below our former report, and refined having declined ¼@¼c both here and in the East. The daily meeting of the members of the oil trade at the Chamber of Commerce are well attended, and if kept up will prove of great value in furthering the prosperity of the trade.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 16, Union do $1 06@1 10; Karns, Relief and Grant do $1 00@1 05, immediate shipment $1 35@1 40. The sales at Parker's are reported at 31,000 bbls and at other points 3,500 bbls. The market continues at the decline noted.

REFINED.

There is a rather dull market and prices show a decline of ¼@¼c from former quotations. The movement continues liberal; eastern shipments yesterday were 3,963 bbls. We quote S. W. on the Pennsylvania Railroad 10@10¼c.; on the Connellsville and Pittsburgh Railroad at 10¾@10½c.

NEW YORK.

Refined rules at 12¾@13c for prompt delivery and 13@13¼c for early July.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined is quoted at 12¾@13c.

BALTIMORE.

Refined rules at 12¾@12¾c; sales of these deliveries are reported aggregating 31,000 bbls.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is firm and somewhat stronger; we quote at $1 30@1 35 for city make and $1 15@1 20 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 16.—The Herald says: There is a general listless feeling and slack tone in the crude petroleum markets in the oil region and all the pipes and deliveries underwent a slight though positive decline, United at the wells which opened at $1 18¾ tumbled in the face of increased offerings to $1 13¾ shortly after three o'clock and finally reacted before the close to $1 15 bid for strictly fresh and $1 16¼ asked. There was more or less irregularity shown in this delivery, caused by a secured lack of confidence in the immediate future; shipment also fell off to $1 40, at which figure it closed; a few sales were effected; Grant, Karns and Relief pipes and the general features of Union and Pennsylvania remain about the same, although the feeling was upon the whole rather weaker.

Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1500 bbls spot..... 1 40
1,500 bbls spot..... 1 37½

UNITED AT WELLS.

2,000 bbls spot..... 1 18¾
3,000 bbls spot..... 1 17¼
5,000 bbls spot..... 1 16¼
2,500 bbls spot..... 1 16¼
3,000 bbls spot..... 1 13¾
1,000 bbls spot..... 1 15

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

3,500 bbls spot..... 1 43¾
2,000 bbls spot..... 1 42½
9,000 bbls spot..... 1 40

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot..... 1 38¾
500 bbls spot..... 1 40

NEW YORK, June 16.—Closing of the 15th: Petroleum—Prices are a trifle lower, closing steady with a very light trade; sales are reported of 20,000 bbls refined for Philadelphia delivery, late yesterday, at 13c; 5,000 bbls do for Baltimore delivery at 12¾c; 5,000 do refined for New York delivery at 12¾c and rumored but not authenticated sales of 2,000 bbls at 12¾c; the closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk quoted at 6¼@6¾c for prompt and 6¼c for June do; in shipping order 9¼@9¾c; refined at 12¾@13c for prompt and 13@13¼c for July 15th; cases 18@19c; naptha 8¾c; for Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 12¾@13c for spot and 13c for July 15th; at Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾@12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, June 16.—Market quiet and dull at $1 37½@1 40.

OIL CITY, June 16.—Market quiet at $1 40.

ROUSEVILLE, June 16.—Market quiet but firm at $1 35@1 37½.

TIDIOUTE, June 16.—Market dull and quiet with $1 40 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Market quiet; S. W. 12¾@13c; crude 5¾c; cases 18c; no sales; futures, none offering.

PARKERS, June 16.—Market quiet and dull; United $1 15; immediate shipment held at $1 40.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale was a small one and did not exceed 600 head including 26 cars from Chicago, the balance being from Ohio, Indiana and the adjoining counties. The average quality fell below that of last week, in fact it would not compare with the offerings for some time past, and what is more dealers do not anticipate any very good stock for some time to come as choice cattle are scarce and are forwarded to the East; the result was that stock of all kinds brought full prices; of course there was the usual grumbling both on the part of butchers and drovers; prices of last week were fully maintained and in some instances more; choice Chicago bought cattle cost more than other kinds. The Yards before the close were pretty well cleaned out. The following are the rates for the various offerings:

PRICES.

Extra butchers' cattle, fine and smooth	$7 75@8 00
Prime butchers' cattle, fine and smooth	7 25@7 50
Medium to good	6 50@7 00
Common to fair	5 50@6 00

There was some fancy stock on sale but were held above the views of purchasers and were not disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a material falling off in the offerings as compared with last week. The demand, however, was light and the market a slow one, ruling in favor of buyers who were not at all anxious to take hold; the result was that at the close several bunches remained unsold; in regard to prices they ruled about the same as last week; the total number of sales was estimated at 750 head; in regard to prices we quote as follows: Sheep sold in a retail way at $5 25@5 60 per cwt for prime to extra; $4 50@5 00 for fair to good; common sold at $2 00@2 50 per head.

LAMBS.

The offerings were very small and prices varied from $2 00, 3 50@4 50 per head as per size and condition.

HOGS.

The market was quiet; the offerings were light and the demand a limited one; there was no quotable change in prices; hogs may be fairly quoted in a retail way at $7 50@8 00 per cwt gross, according to quality.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue to come in freely, as is usually the case at this particular time, and with skins down to 10c per lb, prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations down to 5@6c, with butchers generally wanting to buy the best at 5½c.

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair supply but they were mostly common in point of quality; prices have undergone no change recently, ranging at $35@75, according to quality and condition. Geo. Hammerly reported 3 at $40@50 each; John Beeler 1 at $45; Gus. Farlen had 3; John Cullen 6; Sullivan 8.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cotton dull at 15¼@15¾c; futures closed barely steady; sales of 35,800 bales; June 14 31-32@15c, August 15 3-32c; September 15c; October 14 21-32; November 14 14 17-32@14 9-16; December 14 9-16@14 19-32; October 14 21-32; January 14 27-32@14¾c; February 15 1-16@15¼. Flour—receipts 7,000 barrels; less active demand; superfine western and State $4 55@4 80; common to good $5@5 35; white wheat extra $5 60@6 50; extra Ohio $5; St. Louis $5 35@8 60. Rye flour steady at $4 25@5 65. Corn meal quiet at $3 85@4 20. Wheat—receipts 135,000; dull and irregular; No 1 spring at $1 21; No 2 Chicago $1 15@1 16½; No 2 Milwaukee $1 18¼@1 19; No 2 northwest $1 16; amber $1 38¼@1 40. Rye nominal at 90c@$1. Barley nominal. Malt firm; Lake Shore $1 55. Corn opened firm but closed dull and heavy; mixed western steam 84½@85c; do sail 86@88c. Oats—receipts 22,000 bushels; opened 1c better but closed dull and heavy; mixed western at 68@71c; White 70@74c. Hay steady at 65@70c. Coffee steady at 16@18¼c. Sugar quiet, fair to good refining at 8¼@8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses dull and heavy. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum easier; refined at 12¾c; crude 6½c. Rosin dull at $1 75@1 80. Turpentine dull at 31c. Pork lower at $19 50@19 70. Beef quiet Cut meats dull; pickled hams 11¾@12¼c; middles dull; long clear western 11¼c. Lard irregular; western prime steam 13 5-16@13¾c. Butter unchanged. Eggs dull; western at 18¼c. Cheese firm at 12¾c. Whisky steady at $1 20.

Dry Goods.

Business was very dull with commission houses but some of the jobbers sold large lots of prints, percales, ginghams, &c, at low prices. Cotton good were dull and unchanged in price. Heavy woolens in moderate demand by the clothing trade. The entire balance of 450 cases of Plunkett coatings, doeskins and cloths will be peremptorily sold at auction on Tuesday next, June 22d.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull; superfine extra $4 50@4 75. Wheat lower at $1 36. Corn better at 68@69c. Oats firmer at 59@60c. Rye—nothing done. Whisky nominal. Pork nominal at $19 50; Bacon dull; shoulders 12¼c; dry salt shoulders lower at 8c. Lard nominal; summer 12¼c. Hogs firm; shippers $6 30@6 60; butchers $7 10@7 20. Cattle steady; native steers $6 25@6 60, fair $5 75@6 15; good Texans $4 25@4 75.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 16.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat active; No 2 white Wabash $1 29½; No 1 white Michigan $1 28; ex do $1 29; amber Michigan $1 26; No 1 red $1 28; No 2 $1 25½. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 72c; seller June 75¼c; seller July 76½c; seller August 77¼c; low mixed 73½c; no grade 71½c. Oats dull; prices are nominal.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—Wheat, corn and oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; S. W. car lots 10¼c; Ohio State test 11¼c; small lots 1@2c higher.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 16.—Flour dull at $5 75@6 00. Wheat firm; extra $1 28; No 1 $1 27½; amber $1 23½. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Money was easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@6. Sterling weaker at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight. Customs receipts $291,000.

Gold was firm at 116¾@117. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Loans also were made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $620,000. Clearings $35,000,000. Government bonds quiet and strong. Railroad mortgages firm. State bonds quiet and strong. Tennessees higher.

The Bunker Hill Centennial and New York Yacht race depleted Wall street today and the markets were intensely dull, especially during the afternoon. The market opened firm and advanced ¼ to ⅝ per cent. Union Pacific advanced from 74¼ to 74¾, ex. dividend Western Union from 65¾ to 75¾. At first call Pacific Mail declined from 33¾ to 32¼, and there was a reaction in the remainder of the list in sympathy. Towards one o'clock a partial recovery ensued, but another reaction took place at second call. Wabash broke from 9 to 9¼ and recovered to 8. Kansas Pacific advanced from 19¼ to 20. The news from Baltimore caused a slight advance, which was not long sustained. Stocks were gener